THE WEATHER

Fair Sunday; Monday, fair and warmer.

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EYES OF WORLD NOW UPON ROUMANIA AND ITALY WHO MAY JOIN WARRING FORCES

Three South Europe Nations Are Preparing to Enter Gigantic Struggle.

DEPENDS ON BULGARIA

Greece and Roumania Waiting Until That Power is Better Satisfied.

Operations of Importance Along Both Battle Fronts.

London, January 9. — Should Roumania, now that the Russians are on the border, if not actually in Transylvania, decide to join the Allies, her army will provide the missing link in the chain of troops 1,300 miles long, winding from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

This battle line would be composed of Russians, Roumanians, Servians and Montenegrins, on the one side, and Germans and Austro-Hungarians on the other.

The Allies believe Roumania soon will take the plunge. Other developments are expected. Relations between Greece and Turkey have reached the breaking point over the alleged ill-treatment of Greeks in Asia Minor. Italy is growing restless over Turkey's delay in giving satisfaction for the violation of the Italian consulate at Hodeida, from which the British consul, who sought refuge, was forcibly removed.

Italy also, it is reported, has agreed that Servia should be granted a port in the Adriatic. Roumania and Greece it is thought may delay, however, taking up arms until Bulgaria, which is anxious for a part of Macedonia, is satisfied, for a hostile Bulgaria on their borders would compel them to divide their forces.

Important Operations.

While there are no reports of startling battlefield developments, extremely important operations are progressing in both East and West.

The Germans simultaneously, with renewal of their attacks on the left bank of the Vistula, are developing a new offensive from the direction of Mlawa on the East Prussian frontier. Some German attacks on the Russian line which runs along the Bzura and Rawka rivers and thence southward to Opoczno, and along the Nida to Opatowiec on the lower Vistula, have been particularly severe, but according to the Russian report, all have been repulsed.

The thaw which has set in in Southern Poland and Galicia has converted the country into a sea of mud and even cleared the snow from the Carpathians so that fighting in this region is impossible.

The French, after a heavy bombardment of the German positions on the Oise and the Western Argonne and after suffering several repulses, have advanced their fronts at several points, particularly east of Rheims, where their progress has been slow but steady. In Eastern Argonne the Germans have been advancing.

The French again report progress in the vicinity of Flirey, in the Woevre district, which is of particular importance, for should it continue they will cut the road linking St. Mihiel with Metz and may compel the Germans to evacuate St. Mihiel, which they gained long ago at great cost.

The Germans have sent reinforcements to Alsace, where the French advance has threatened to cut off Muelhausen from the rest of the German line, and have occupied Burnhaupt-le-Haut.

VIENNA STATEMENT.

Struggle Continues Regardless of Mud and Rain—Snow Melting.

Vienna, via London, Jan. 9.—The Austrian war department today gave out the following official statement dealing with the military operations in Russian Poland and Galicia.

"A continuous thaw, accompanied by torrential rains has converted the whole theatre of the war in Poland and Galicia into a sea of mud. Quiet prevails along the whole line from the lower Vistula to Uszeok Pass.

Even the Carpathian mountains are free efrom snow and swollen mountain streams pour from the summits flooding the valleys. The conditions combined with the dense fogs have completely stopped all military operations."

A further official statement issued at noon today says:

"In West Galicia, where short distances separate the opposing forces, our troops yesterday repulsed a night

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GERMAN CRUISER IS REPORTED SUNK

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3.—La Prenza, publishes the report that an engagement has taken place off Rio Grande Do Norte, Brazil, between the British battle cruiser Invincible an dthe German cruiser Don Der Tann, adding that the Don Der Tann has been sunk

PRICES OF WHEAT TAKE BIG TUMBLE

Break of Almost Four Cents a Bushel on Market.

AS RESULT OF RUMORS

Report That Congress Would Be Asked to Place Embargo on Wheat and Flour Exportations—Dardanelles May Be Forced.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Reports that Congress might be asked to declare an embargo on foodstuffs and vague rumors that Italy might soon enter the war against Turkey and force an outlet for Russian wheat through the Dardanelles, resulted in a break of almost four cents in wheat prices here today. Number 2 red, cash, sold down to $1.36 a bushel, and on ' change the May option declined to $1.38.

President Canby, of the Board of Trade, discussing today the recent sudden rise, said:

"Those who are qualified to express an opinion of wheat values know that there is but one cause or reason for the present range of prices. That cause is based on the fact that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, England and Italy have been in competition as buyers in the United States markets during the last few months. Closing of the Dardanelles and elimination of exports trom Russia has concentrated the world's demand on the United States. Manipulations have had nothing to do with creating this situation, in my judgment."

INFORMATION IS WANTED

Congressman Asks Figures on Grains, Cereals and Meats—Exports.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to production, consumption and exportation of cereals, beef, pork and other food products and for details as to wheat prices was introduced today by Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fart said he wished to ascertain if there was any danger of a food shortage in the United States because of increased exportation due to the war.

WESTERN PRICES ADVANCE

California Bakers Reduce Size of Bread Loaf—Prices the Same.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 9.—Loaves of bread selling at five and ten cents have been reduced three ounces in weight and master bakers today announced that if flour prices went higher they would be compelled to increase prices instead of further curtailing weight.

FIFTY-SEVEN VESSELS ARE TO COMPOSE FLEET

That Will Make Trip to San Francisco by Canal

Twenty-One Battleships Will Lead the Procession—President Wilson Will Sail During the Early Part of March.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Fifty-seven naval vessels will make up the fleet which will go to San Francisco by way of the Panama canal next March, Secretary Daniels announced today. There will be 21 battleships, headed by the dreadnought Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship; 23 torpedo boat destroyers and 13 auxiliaries, including colliers and supply vessels.

At Cristobal, the fleet will be joined by the famous old Oregon and Dewey's flagship at Manila, the Olympia. The Oregon is being fitted on the Pacific coast for the cruise and the Olympia at Charleston, S. C.

President Wilson will sail from Hampton Roads on the battleship New York, March 5th, 6th or 7th. If plans for the cruise are not amended by Congress the fleet will be dispatched from Hampton Roads several days in advance of the President's sailing to make sure that all reach the Isthmus on time.

If Secretary Daniels accompanies the fleet he will go on the battleship Texas.

NEUTRAL NATIONS BACKING AMERICA

In Controversy With England Over Commerce.

SITUATION FROM SETTLED

Situation Regarded in Executive Quarters in Washington as Far From Settled—Neutral Diplomats Given Copy of Note.

Washington, Jan. 9.—While no formal arrangement has been made by neutral countries for common action in respect to contraband and shipping during maritime warfare, it became known tonight that the United States is receiving the sympathetic support of Virtually all neutral nations in the negotiations with Great Britain.

Secretary Bryan ordered copies of the British reply to the American note delivered to diplomatic representatives of neutral nations. When the first note was sent there were many formal requests for copies and it was regarded as significant that the British note has been voluntarily sent to them.

A day's study of the British communication failed to develop any comment from the administration officials. The text will be made public simultaneously in both Washington and London tomorrow.

It is known the British note does not finally dispose of the questions raised, but is in the nature of a preliminary argument. Just how far a long drawn out correspondence is foreshadowed, officials here refused to say.

Another Note to England.

In authoritative quarters it was stated that another note, perhaps more vigorous than its predecessor would be sent to Great Britain shouldthe safeguards which Great Britain herself has advised for American commerce be disregarded by the British fleet, as the American government claims has occurred heretofore. While the United States is anxious to arrange amicably points in dispute, its chief cause of complaint has been against the alleged indecision of British authorities in applying their own rules.

The controversy centers about the question of length of time required for a thorough search of a merchant vessel. The United States claims detentions and examinations have been entirely too long. England avers that the size of vessels necessitates convoying merchantmen to ports for detailed search.

While the tone of the British note is said to be conciliatory, and concessions of various kinds have been made to American commerce through arrangements completed by the Allies with neutral countries which have declared embargoes on reexportation of many products, the situation in regarded in executive quarters as far from settled.

CRUSHED BY AUTO TRUCK.

Little Boy of Aberdeen Dies in Hospital at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 9.—A special train over the Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad today carried to Aberdeen the body of William Luther Blue, the nine-year-old son of W. McI. Blue, of that place, who was injured in an automobile accident in Aberdeen yesterday afternoon.

A special train brought the little lad here last night and he was placed in the Cumberland General Hospital. He died shortly after reaching the hospital. The child was crushed into a gate post by an auto truck.

SHOP GIRLS WRITE OF CONDITIONS ENDURED

Letters Read by New York Commission on Wages

One Woman, a Witness, denounces So-Called Reformers and Others Who Shout About Shop Girl Immorality.

New York, Jan. 9.—Letters from girls employed in stores and shops describing wage conditions were read today before the commission investigating the advisability of establishing minimum wages for women and minors. One girl wrote:

"I am a clerk in one of those stores which give $30,000 to charity at a time. I have been working three years and never got an increase."

Another girl wrote:

"I am without father, mother, or brother to give me a helping hand and am living on $5 a week. I pay $3 for my board, one dollar for lunch and carfare and have one white dollar left to dress on and keep up appearances."

Rome G. Brown, who recently argued before the United States Supreme court against the Minnesota law, testified low wages were not responsible for immorality among working girls. He held that immorality was due solely to "individual character."

Mrs. Maude Flowerton, who said she represented the "better class of store girls," created a stir when she denounced "so-called reformers, economists and sociologists for shouting about immorality among saleswomen."

"The better class sales women," she said, "are pretty hot because of the criticism of them and the talk about immorality and all that sort of thing. These socalled social workers who

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GOVERNMENT IS TO AID JOBLESS MEN

National Employment Bureau Starts Next Week

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Federal Government Will Carry Out Plan as Suggested by President Wilson and Described in His Indianapolis Speech.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A National Employment Bureau reaching into every section of the United States will be put in operation by the Labor Department next week. It will be operated along the lines of President Wilson's suggestion in his Indianapolis speech for "a systematic method of helping the working men of America."

Preliminary work for the bureau has been completed, it was announced today by Commissioner Caminetti, of the immigration bureau, and instructions sent to postmasters and rural mail carriers throughout the country and to nearly 200,000 field agents of the Agricultural Department who will cooperate with the Labor Department in bringing the jobless man and the manless job together. Agents of the immigration bureau also will aid in the huge task, and blanks and reports for their use have been printed and will be forwarded without delay.

The Plan Outlined.

The general plan was outlined by Mr. Caminetti as follows:

"Notices will be posted in all postoffices announcing that applications for work or workers will be received by the postmaster who will be supplied with forms to be filled out and forwarded to the Labor Department agent in charge of the zone in which the office is located. The distribution branch of the immigrant service will handle that part of the work and to it also will go reports of the Agricultural Department's agents as to sections where laborers are needed. Applicants will then be informed of the nearest point where they can obtain work of the kind they seek.

Commissioner Caminetti said the plan had been tried out in a small way and the result had been most satisfactory, after the fire at Salem, Mass., last June, when nearly 4,000 factory operatives were thrown out of employment, the Labor Department succeeded in finding work for many of them.

By a coincidence, he said, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, approved only yesterday, the date of the President's speech, the final report made to him by Mr. Caminetti, announcing completion of the plans.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH GIVING BABES POISON

Outcome of Investigation of Recent Mystery

Two Little Ones Dead—Mother Alleged to Have Taken Poison at the Same Time in an Attempt to Suicide—Arrested.

New York, Jan. 9.—A charge of homicide was preferred today against the woman known as Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers, who is alleged to have given her two babies a fatal dose of poison 11 days ago and attempted to commit suicide. Just before the charge was entered Mrs. Rogers was told for the first time that her babies were dead. For a few moments she appeared to be dazed; then she wept.

"It can't be true," she said again and again.

Loriys Elton Rogers, the New York lawyer who was known to her neighbors as her husband, was summoned to her bedside. He had been waiting all day in the corridor, having been barred by police from her room, except for a visit of 15 minutes. She told him she wanted to live to face the charge against her.

At Rogers' office, it was said tonight that an attorney had been retained to defend the woman. District Attorney Martin stated that the entire case would be presented to the Bronx county grand jury.

"How Whitted Got His Salary Raised"

OR "DARING RESCUE OF CLUB PRESIDENT FROM DROWNING" HANDSOME CONTRACT.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 9.—James P. Gaffney, president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, had a narrow escape from drowning today in a quicksand bog on George Stallings' plantation near Haddocks, Ga. He was rescued by George Whitted, a Boston player, and a New York newspaper man who were his companions on a quail hunt. Gaffney was crossing the bog on a fallen tree and his foot slipped, throwing him into the water.

President Gaffney, in thanking his rescuers, is said to have offered Whitted a contract with an increased salary. Whitted said he would sign before returning to his home in Durham, N. C.

GUTIERREZ SAYS PROBLEM SOLVED

Announces to Convention That Peace Plans Made

BY ALL ARMED GROUPS

Pacification of Mexico Practically is Solved According to Provisional President of That Country in a Report.

Washington, Jan. 9.—An agreement of "all the armed groups in Mexico by which the problem of pacification practically is solved," has been reported to the convention in Mexico City by General Gutierrez, according to State Department advices today from Consul Silliman. Details of the plan were not made public. General Gutierrez's statement to the convention was in substance as follows:

"It may be considered that the problem of pacification practically is solved. As it would be inopportune to publish at this time the decisions recently arrived at, I refrain from giving their details and must limit myself to the statement that there have been in touch with the government over which I preside, all of the armed groups operating in the country. Some of these units have dispatched special commissioners. The demands of these groups have been reduced by them to two propositions. These propositions, which will be given publicity in due time, probably will be satisfied."

The State Department here issued a statement declaring Gutierrez's announcement apparently "carried with it an intimation of the strengthening of the central conventionalist party without the domination of any particular leader or faction."

A dispatch dated yesterday from Mexico City said the convention had decided to hold daily sessions.

Concerning Oil Lands.

As to the recent Carranza decree regarding oil lands, the State Department issued the following:

"The department is in receipt of a telegram dated January 8th, from Vera Cruz stating that on January 7th an executive decree was issued by Carranza, ordering development of all oil lands in Mexico as well as their operation to cease immediately, unless such development and operation are carried on with the consent of the Constitutionalist government. It is provided in the decree that the work on these oil lands shall remain suspended until there can be enacted new laws governing the matter.

"It is alleged by Carranza that the properties have been operated to the detriment of the nation and to the exclusive benefit of the owners. General Carranza states that as most of the properties are operated by foreigners the privileges they posses of appealing to their governments for protection gives occasion for danger of complications of an international character which would prove embarrassing to the government in any work of revising the oil laws.

"It is stated that the right to destroy work undertaken after the decree has been promulgated is assumed by the Constitutionalist government which also claims the right to charge the expenses thereof to the managers or owners. Any wells sunk or brought into operation after the issuance of the decree shall be considered national property.

"Practically all the Mexican oil lands are in territory which Carranza still controls."

YOUNG STOCK BROKER SUICIDES IN NEW YORK

Blew His Own Brains Out as Result of Failure

Firm Composed of Him and His Father Caught on Short Side of Wheat Advance—Was Only 21 Years Old and Married.

New York, Jan. 9.—G. F. Stringer, Jr., junior member of the stock exchange firm of Stringer & Co., shot himself and died instantly shortly after the suspension of the firm was announced today on the floor of the stock exchange.

To the sensational rise in wheat within the past few days was attributed the failure of the firm by C. A. Decker, its counsel. Mr. Decker said that Stringer & Co., had been badly caught on the short side of the market and had failed for about $160,000.

The firm of Stringer & Co., was organized May 23, 1912. It consisted of G. F. Stringer, Sr., and his son of the same name. The firm did a commission business of small proportions.

A few minutes before the opening of the Stock Exchange today, Stringer, Jr., left his own office and entered that of the Guanajuato Development Company, in which the firm of Stringer & Co., had an interest. When the exchange opened the failure was announced. Soon afterward the body of Mr. Stringer was found lying on the floor under a desk in the development company's office, with a revolver a few feet away. He had shot himself in the mouth. He was 21 years old and married.

WILSON'S SPEECH BEING DISCUSSED

Was Utterance at Indianapolis a Hint of Candidacy?

OR INNOCENTLY MADE

Realized Significance Attached to His Words by Audience But Refrained From Correcting Impression —Widely Discussed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 5:07 o'clock this afternoon from Indianapolis, where yesterday he had made his first purely political speech since he assumed the Presidency. The President's train made fast time from Baltimore to permit hi mto keep an engagement with Chandler Anderson, who has been investigating detention camps in different European countries.

The President's train was due at 4:40 o'clock but a freight train accident in Baltimore caused a delay of nearly half an hour. Mr. Wilson became impatient and left his train determined to go by another route. He was told, however, his train would be ready to leave immediately and was persuaded to enter his private car. The train started immediately.

When the President's train was returning today discussion was heard among his friends on board over the meaning back of his statement that "there may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not."

Some of his friends insisted Mr. Wilson was merely referring to the fact that future generations would judge his actions, and that he did not intend to convey the impression which was gained by his audience that he might be a candidate again for the Presidency.

Others of his friends pointed out that he evidently realized, because of the cheering, the construction that had been placed on his words, and yet he did not correct the impression beyond saying "I did intend to start anything then."

The President returned prepared to push his government ship purchase bill, and will seek to send to the Senate the nominations of trade commission members as soon as possible.

The President spoke informally today to crowds at Altoona and Harrisburg and shook hands with long lines of people.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN SESSION THIS WEEK.

Grand Master Drewry Makes Public Some Interesting Figures.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—In anticipation of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons the coming week, Grand Secretary John C. Drewry made public this evening features of his annual report that show 13 new lodges instituted during the year, there being now 23,989 affiliating Masons compared with 22,789 a year ago.

The membership are distributed in 421 subordinate lodges. Grand Lodge receipts the past year aggregated $25,505, all except about $400 being from lodge dues.

JOHN B. FOSTER ANNOUNCES GIANTS' EXHIBITION GAMES.

Start March 6th in Dallas, Texas—Play Richmond April 12th.

New York, Jan. 9.—John B. Foster, secretary of the New York National League Club, today issued the spring training schedule for the Giants. The first team will play all the dates named. The schedule follows:

March 6, 7, 14, 14 Dallas; March 20, 21, San Antonio; March 27, 28, Dallas; April 3, 4, Beaumont; April 5, 6, 7, New Orleans; April 8, Knoxville; April 9, Bristol, Tenn.; April 10, Richmond; April 12, Washington; April 13, Yale, two games at Polo grounds.

CANADIANS ADDED AN UNEXPECTED FEATURE

At Centennary of Peace Celebration at New Orleans

Representatives from the Dominion Attending Great Occasion Placed a Wreath on Monument of Andrew Jackson.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—Canadians here to attend the celebration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States added an unexpected feature to the second day's ceremonies today by placing a wreath on a statue of General Andrew Jackson. Hon. J. R. Boyle, minister of education, of Alberta, officiated.

Tonight an "international peace banquet" took place at which the speakers given most prominent places were Andrew J. Peters, assistant Secretary of the Treasury and President Wilson's personal representative for the celebration; H. T. Carew-Hunt, British consul here and King George's envoy, and Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the soldiers brought here from Galveston for the celebration. These soldiers were in a military parade today.

Tomorrow on the spot where Jackson was officially received after the battle of Chalmette there will be a reproduction of that event.

PROVIDE HOME OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

Bill Introduced by Senatar McRae, of Mecklenburg

ABOLISH "3RD DEGREE"

Object of Bill Introduced in House —Page Author of Bill to Stop Hiring Convicts to Railroads —Committees Named.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—Senator McRae, of Mecklenburg, offered in the Senate today a bill carrying $25,000 appropriation for buildings and $5,000 annual for maintenance for a North Carolina Home of Refuge and Reformatory for Women to be established with a governing board of seven members, one of them shall be a physician of not less than ten years' experience as a practitioner.

The bill provides that the board of governors shall select the location for the institution after receiving offers to donate sites or funds for the home and that the board shall be a board of parole in the matter of releasing women sent to the institution whom they deem them fit subjects for parole, no inmate to be retained in the home longer that three years.

The courts are to have the power t osentence women 15 to 30 years old to the institution. The board is empowered to control them just as jailors or other custodians of prisoners would.

In the home they are to be given work calculated to teach them a trade and they are to be allowed wages, $2 a week of which goes to the institution for the keep of the inmate and the remainder which shall have accumulated at the end of terms of service is to be paid to the woman upon her being released.

In the House, as something of a sequel to the bill offered in the Senate yesterday by Senator Muse to take from the Governor and Council of State the power to hire out convicts and prohibiting their employment in building railroads in exchange for stock, there was introduced by Mr. Page a set of bills to repeal each of the acts of legislatures now in force for working convicts on railroads in exchange for stock, the roads effected being the Mattamuskeet, Elkin & Alleghany, Watauga & Yadkin, and Statesville Air Line.

A subcommittee from the joint committee on Rules has decided to recommend favorably the joint resolution by Senator McRae to provide a standing committee on the consolidation of private and local bills in the interest of economy and saving time to the Legislature. The full committee will take up the bill Monday afternoon and there is every indication that it will be given a unanimous favorable report. It is understood that Mr. Brevard Nixon will probably be made clerk to the committee, as he is especially enthusiastic over this work and has ideas along that line that have met with public approval.

Would Abolish "Third Degree."

The "third degree" method of obtaining confessions of crime would be barred from North Carolina by a bill introduced today by Representative C. A. Dauglass, of Wake county. The bill would make confessions obtained in the "sweat box" null and void and provide that only confessions made and sworn to before magistrates and other notarial officers, signed and sworn to by the affiant, are to be used as evidence.

Would Abolish Bible Kissing.

A bill abolishing the old custom of administering the oath of office by kissing the Bible was introduced in the House today by Representative Hutchison. The amendment would allow the administering of the oath by laying hands on the Bible or uplifting the hands.

The Senate Proceedings.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock and was in session only a half hour. New bills were introduced as follows:

Senator Upchurch—Repeal the charter of the town of Yadkinville, Caswell county.

Senator Jonas—Repeal an act authorizing bonds for a floating debt in Lincoln county.

Senator Burgarner—Appoint W. E. Fletcher a justice of the peace in Wilkes county.

Senator Miller—Authorize women to hold the office of notary public on an equality with men.

Senator Bumgarner—Amend the Revisal relative to the administering of oaths.

Senator Cohoon—Create a highway commission for Pasquotank county.

Senator McRae—Establish a house of refuge and reformatory for women.

Senator Johnson, of Duplin—Repeal acts relating to fishing in Duplin county.

The following bills passed final reading and were sent to the House:

Increase the powers of the commissioners of Hoke county.

Place the officers of Pasquotank county on salary basis.

Relating to the pay of commissioners of Pasquotank county.

Fill a vacancy on the board of Pasquotank county commissioners.

Repeal the dog tax law in Duplin county.

The courtesies of the floor of the Senate were extended to former Senator Walter Sykes of Wake county.

The Senate took recess to noon Monday.

The House Proceedings.

Speaker Wooten convened the House at 11 o'clock.

The invocation was followed by a motion by Mr. Grier, of Iredell, for the suspension of the rules in order that the committee on rules might present its report on rules to govern the deliberations of the House for the 1915 session. This report was presented by largely made up of the rules of the Representative Thomas, of Anson. He explained that the rules were very

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FIGHTING ALONG BORDER MUST END

Villa Assures General Scott the Trouble Will Cease.

NACO FIGHT IS OVER

Villa Will Order His Commander Besieging Naco to Sign Contract Making Naco Neutral Territory—Hill Signed.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—General Villa today gave Brig. Gen. Scott his word that he would prevent further border fighting, which, since the Madero revolution in 1911, has been a menace to residents of American border towns.

The Mexican leader promised he would order Governor Maytorena to sign an agreement which had been drafted by General Scott at Naco. It would prevent a recurrence of the fighting there, which during the last two months has caused the wounding and killing of more than 50 persons on the American side. General Hill, commander of the Carranza garrison defending Naco, Sonora, already has signed the agreement.

The 8,000 Villa troops passing through Juarez on their way to Sonora will be sent, Villa said, to Guaymas on the California Gulf and not to participate in fighting along the border.

Naco Neutral Territory.

The agreement also provides that Naco shall remain neutral territory and closed to commerce until some constitutional government is established in Mexico and recognized by the United Statees and until one of the contending factions in Sonora entirely dominates the other. Nogales, held by Maytorena, and Agua Prieta, held by Hill, shall not be attacked for any reason whatsoever.

Maytorena's troops shall retire to Cananea or Nogales and shall not molest the movement of the Hill forces from Naco to Agua Prieta.

This last clause is opposed by the Maytorena faction. Naco is between Nogales and Agua Prieta.

General Villa is expected to return south to direct personally the campaign against Carranza forces in the east. General Scott will return to Washington, perhaps after a brief visit to Naco.

A Villa force will be detached to hold General Hill's force at Agua Prieta, but it is understood not to attack him.

General Villa announced tonight he would welcome the return to Mexico of all former regular army officers, many of whom were reported in a destitute state in the United States and other countries. He also issued a statement claiming a decisive victory against Carranza troops near Saltillo.

NOT OFFICIALLY KNOWN.

War Department Has Received No Word from General Scott.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The War Department today had no official report of arrangements made by General Villa and Brig. Gen. Scott, to avoid further fighting on the border. Enrique C. Llorente, Washington agent of the Gutierrez government, was advised by Juarez officials as follows:

"In today's conference between Gen. Villa and Gen. Scott, everything has been arranged satisfactorily. General Villa has ordered General Maytorena to sign the agreement proposed by General Scott. Herewith the Naco incident is closed."

General Scott's proposal was that Naco be declared neutral and that both the Maytorena and Hill forces withdraw from its territory.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABROAD.

As to Outcome of Fighting at Saltillo. Both Claim Advantage.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Conflicting reports were given out tonight by Carranza and Gutierrez agencies here concerning the fighting near Saltillo.

Gutierrez's Washington representative said he received the following telegram from Villa at Juarez:

"After capture of Saltillo, General Angeles pursued the enemy, attacking them finally at Remos Arizpe, Coahuila, and engaging in a big battle there. The Carranzistas were commanded by Generals Antonio Villareal and Luis Gutierrez, Monclova Herrera and Governor Acuna. Our forces completely defeated them, capturing all their artillery and numerous prisoners.

"We regret the death of General Servin in this battle."

The Carranza agency issued the following:

"Information received today from A. C. Villareal, collector of customs at Laredo, Mex., states that a force of Villaistas were defeated last night between Cardenas and Colotan, and driven into Saltillo where fighting already was under way and continued today. The Villaistas at Saltillo are being led by Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the late ex-president. It is reported that there has been further fighting in the vicinity of Victoria, the Constitutionalists continuing to push the enemy back. Villareal states that recent victories in the northeast indicate a bright prospect for the Constitutionalist cause."

TO PASS THROUGH AMERICA.

General Hill Given Permission to Make Trip to Vera Cruz by Texas.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 9.—The American State Department has granted permission to General Benjamin Hill, Carranza commander in Sonora, to pass through the United States on his way to Vera Cruz. Hill will depart tomorrow under orders to report to General Carranza on the killing and wounding of persons on the American side of the line during the siege of Naco, Sonora.

It is said that Hill will not return and that Col. P. Elias Galles will succeed him.

SHOP GIRLS WRITE OF CONDITIONS ENDURED

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make breaks about the poor down-trodden shop girl mostly don't know what they are talking about. Such talk has a very bad moral effect."

The witness said she was opposed to a minimum wage law because it would mean that a third of the girls now employed would be thrown out of work. It was only stock room girls who were paid $6 a week and the reason was they were not worth more, she said.

PROVIDE HOME OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

Continued From Page One

1913 session, the most notable change being as to the introduction of bills. In this matter the old rule providing for boxes in which bills were required to be dropped by the members introducing them before the opening of the session had been dropped out and the old method of each member being recognized by the speaker for this purpose during the period of time set aside for the introduction of bills.

Mr. Grier, of Iredell, objected to the dropping of the box system of introducing bills and sent forward an amendment to the proposed rules restoring the box method.

He spoke in advocacy of the box method as saving much time to the House and being much less trouble to the members. Mr. Bowie urged the change embodied in the new rules for having bills introduced from the floor by the members in person. Mr. Roberts, of Buncombe, spoke for the old box method. Capt. Thomas Mason, who said he served often in the Senate, but never before in the House, urged the new rule, insisting that it lent dignity to the proceedings and put members in direct touch, as it were, with members offering their bills and gave opportunity for personal explanations that were not possible to any advantage under the box method which he said was new, mechanical and repulsive to him.

Representative Currie concurred in the views of Capt. Mason. It was, he said, a sort of introduction of bills by proxy. Bynum, of Chatham, King, of Nash, and Douglas, of Wake, added pleas for the "individual introduction" method instead of the box system. Mr. Grier, of Iredell, out of deference to members objecting to the boxes, withdrew his amendment and the rules were adopted as offered by the committee.

New Bills Introduced.

On motion of Mr. Doughton it was ordered that 300 copies of the rules be printed for the use of the members.

Introduction of new bills:

Allen—Resolution relative to the printing of the semi-annual reports of State departments and institutions and the Supreme Court reports.

Page—Resolution providing for a standing committee of the Legislature for visiting the State institutions.

Tucker, of Person—Pay commissioners of Person county $3 per day. Placed on immediate passage over objection by Mr. Hutchison and sent to the Senate.

King, of Nash—Appoint a magistrate in Oak Level township. Passed and sent to the Senate.

Hutchison—Relating to bills of lading as evidence

Laughinghouse—Create the office of State purchasing agent.

Sellers—Amend chapter 340 public local laws, 1913, relating to Robeson roads. Passed and sent to Senate.

Page, of Moore—Bills to repeal all legislative acts providing for the working of State convicts on railroads in exchange for stock in the railroads, the several acts being as follows: Section 18, Chapter 360, laws of 1907, as to Mattamuskeet railroad; Section 20, Chapter 159, laws of 1907, as to Elkin & Alleghany Railroad; Chapter 458, laws of 1909, as to Watauga & Yadkin Railroad; Section 3, Chapter 59, laws of 1909, as to Statesville Air Line Railroad.

Faircloth, of Sampson—Repeal dog law of Sampson county.

Valentine, of Henderson—Extend compulsory school age in Henderson county. Prevent disorderly conduct within the bounds of Laurel Park, Henderson county.

Hutchinson—Amend section 2354 and 2355 as to administering oaths so those being sworn can lay hands on the Bible or uplift their hands instead of kissing the Bible.

The House passed on final reading the bill by Thomas, of Anson, empowering the commissioners of the county to borrow $10,000 for road improvement.

Committees Announced.

The speaker announced the following committees:

Committee on Banks and Currency—Bowie, chairman; Blue, Brockett, Clark, Ebbs, Brummitt, Faircloth, Small, Valentine, Currie, Deaver, McBryde, Mayo, Gatling, Capehart, Mauney.

Committee on Agriculture—Noland, chairman; Laughinghouse, Wall, Cherry, Freeman, of Richmond; Carrawan, Currie, Dean, Alden, Whitford, Winslow, Barce, Collins, Mewborn, Cameron, Inscoe, Darden, Smith, of Cleveland; Shepherd, Freeman, of Mecklenburg; Bost, Hampton, Hoover.

On Claims—Cherry, chairman; Roberts, of Buncombe; Douglass, Darden, Freeman, of Mecklenburg; Noland, Winslow, Hoover, Dean, Tucker, Hall, Puett, Nettles, Vann, Swain.

Constitutional Amendments—Seawell chairman; Dunning, Allen, Thomas, Winborne, Vann, Roberts, of Rockingham; Page, Bynum, Williams, of Cabarrus; Deaver, Hanes, Eure, Long, of Halifax; Grier, of Iredell.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Hampton, chairman; Darden, Bynum, Ebbs, Shepherd, Smith, of Orange; Dula, Carroll.

Fire Insurance Report.

Mr. Page introduced a resolution providing for the printing of 500 copies of the report of the special legislative commission to investigate the conduct of fire insurance companies in this State. On suggestion from Mr. Doughton the resolution was changed to a joint resolution and placed on immediate passage and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Deaton, of Yancey county, offered a resolution to increase the pensions of Confederate soldiers of the fourth class to $36 instead of $32. He asked for its immediate passage. However, there was objection by Mr. Ebbs, who insisted that such a measure should take its regular course through the committee.

The House adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday.

HOUSEHOLD CARES

Tax the Women of Wilmington, the Same as Elsewhere.

Hard to attend to household duties
With a constantly aching back,
A woman should not have a bad back,
And she seldom would, if the kidneys were well.

Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by thousands.

Have been used in kidney trouble over 50 years.

Wilmington women should profit by the following experience:

Mrs. J. H. Gardner, Rose Hill, N. C., says: "For several years I was greatly annoyed by kidney complaint and suffered greatly from lame and aching back. Sometimes I was hardly able to get around to do my housework. I tried many remedies, but didn't get relief. Finally, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and must say that I never took another remedy that helped me as quickly."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Gardner had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPORTS

MUCH INTEREST IN "GYMN"

Members of Y. M. C. A. Have Busy Week — Attendance Increasing Since Holidays Ended.

The attendance at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium classes after the holiday season is picking up and was a little larger the past week than for any week last year. The number of men and boys using the physical department was 1,195. This number includes all those taking any part in the regular schedule of classes athletics competitive games and individual work or baths.

The young business men's class which meets Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 6:15 is especially well attended and many men are receiving good wholesome exercise, making them feel good and able to eat and appreciate a good meal when they get home. Many more men could be accommodated in this class, although the regular atendance is 24, yet there is room for double this number and it is hoped that many more men, especially office men, will take advantage of this opportunity.

There were 12 classes conducted for boys with a total attendance of 304 and nine classes for men with a total of 152 men attending. One hundred boys took part in the athletics and basketball games. Handball among the men is making a decided hit and that game is being played by a large number. The court is kept full every evening from 5:30 to 7, two to four men taking part in each game.

The Junior Preps held their weekly games on Tuesday afternoon. They are taking very much interest in their league games and fight hard for each event in their schedule. This week the teams are playing volley ball for their game and the first game was between Navy and Yale and after 15 minutes of play the score stood 7 to 6 in favor of Navy. The two events on the track, a relay race and a double broad jump was won by Navy also, they taking three straight events from Yale, the tail enders in the league standing. The second game of volley ball went to Harvard, the league leaders, with six points to Carlisle's five. On the track these teams split even, Harvard taking the relay and Carlisle the jump. The standing is as follows:

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	Points.
Harvard	1,216.84
Carlisle	1,104.26
Navy	1,064.5
Yale	816.2

The Junior Classified Athletic League games were played off on Thursday afternoon. Wake Forest and North Carolina came together for the first basketbill game and after 20 minutes of hard playing Wake Forest walked off the floor with a five to three victory, and kept their winning streak when they hit the track and took the relay and the double broad jump, thus making their lead bigger, and their first place position more secure. The second basketball game was between A. & M. and Davidson and was the best game the boys have put up this season. It was won by Davidson by a 7 to 3 score. The events on the track were split even, A. & M. taking the relay race and Davidson the jump. The standing of teams is as follows:

	Points.
Davidson	889.23
North Carolina	768.10
Wake Forest	741.72
A. & M.	328.34

The Boys League standing is as follows:

	Points.
Blue Birds	126.9
Eagles	113.1
Ninghtingales	86.9
Sparrows	73.1

A HARD FOUGHT GAME.

High School Basketball Team Defeated by Baxters' Specials.

Yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. gym, the High school basketball team went down to defeat at the hands of the strong Baxters team. The game was hard fought all the time the High boys working like demons all the time to overcome the lead that the older and more experienced men got over them in the early stages of the game and this kept the interest up from the spectators' point of view, but not from the High players. They were doing all in their power to shift the score so that it would read in their favor, but "nothing doing". Baxters held them and while holding them ran their own score a little higher as the game progressed. The score at the end of the first half stood 18 to 8 in favor of Baxters and never once was there any danger of the High boys tieing.

It was during the second half that the score was run up, each team securing a number of field goals, only the Baxters were the ones that counted the biggest number so that after the last half the score stood 55 to 33 in favor of Baxters. Jimmie Farrar and Hines were the heavy scoring men for Baxters, and Monroe, Silverman and Shepherd for the High School.

This was the High School's first regular game and they certainly stood up well when it is considered that they were playing against older and more experienced basketball players and men who have been at the game considerably longer than the boys. The High School team demonstrated by their playing in this game that they will be dangerous foes for any of the teams in and around the State and will stand well for the State championship in this line of athletics, is the opinion expressed by men who have played the game in the past. The line-up:

Baxters—Houston and C. Shepherd, forwards; J. Farrar, center; Hanson, (c), and Hines, guards.

High School—Morrison, Monroe and Silverman, forwards; N. Shepherd, (c), center; Hanby, Rhodes and Bagley, guards.

Referee, J. P. Sellters; score keeper, Johnson; umpire, Westbrook.

Field goals—Silverman 3; Monroe 6; N. Shepherd 4; Hanby 1; Bagley 1; Houston 2; Farrar 7; Hines 9; Hanson 2; C. Shepherd 5. Foul goals—Monroe 2; N. Shepherd 1; Farrar 3.

Rifle Championship.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Warren, Pa., with a score of 994 out of a possible 1,000 led in the third week's matches of the interclub gallery rifle championship league.

—Mr. H. VanNess, of Castle Haynes, ran down the embankment at Third and Campbell streets late last night in his automobile. Fortunately he was uninjured, and the car was not damaged. He was able to proceed to Castle Haynes in the machine.

NEXT NUMBERS IN BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE ANNOUNCED

Three Attractions Scheduled for This Month and February.

The holders of tickets to the Boys' Brigade Lyceum course will be pleased to learn that the next number of this course will be the Schumann Quintette, who so delighted their hearers here last season when this was said to be the best of last year's course. This celebrated small orchestra will come to Wilmington on Tuesday night, Jan. 19. Those who heard them last year will look forward to another real musical treat on this occasion and it is a probable that every seat in the auditorium will be occupied.

Another attraction which is expected to prove a great pleasure is the Metropolitan Grand Quartette, composed of four of the best male quartette singers in America and said to measure up wth the famous Whitney Brothers Quartette and if they do the lovers of good male quartette singing have a treat in store for them, indeed. They will come on the 26th of January, one week after the Schumann Quintette. The quartette is composed of Messrs. John Eberly, baritone, one of the best in the lyceum; Paul Chase, lyric tenor, who has wide experience in opera and oratorio; Thomas Wade Lane, basso, who has had many successful New York seasons in light opera, and Chas. I. Neth, tenor, with Mrs. Wilo Page, pianist. This is one of the great numbers of the course and will surely give great pleasure. And then comes the most popular and most generally pleasing numbers which ever appeared upon the Brigade course, the Beulah Buck Ladies' Quartette. There have been many inquiries as to this date as everybody wants to hear this splendid quartette again. And besides their delightful singing, who will forget the really great reading of Mrs. Buck. Probably there has never been a superior in this line on any course in Wilmington. These three great numbers will follow in the order named with the last named coming on February 18. This means some high class entertainment for those so fortunate as to have tickets to this course.

JEROME D. TRAVERS DOWNED ALL COMERS IN MATCH YESTERDAY

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 9.—Jerome D. Travers, of New York, and Oswald Kirkby, New Jersey title holder today defeated Charles W. Evans, of Chicago, and C. B. Buxton, 69 up 19 holes in a four ball match that featured the opening of the new Seaview Golf club.

Evans threw away the match on the last green by missing a seven inch put. Travers won the match on this green by the false stroke of his opponent as Buxton went out of the running on bunkering his seconding his stroke.

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DOCUMENTS MUST BE FILED IN TRUST SUIT BY 16TH

Is the Ruling Made by Judge Landis at Request of Federals.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—All preliminary documents in the suit of the Federal League against organized baseball must be in the hands of Federal Judge Landis before January 16 according to a court order today.

Albert F. Mecklenburger, counsel for the Federal League, requested the ruling. He stated that the Federal League affidavits probably would be on file Monday.

ALIAS LEE MAGEE CASE IS POSTPONED BY JUDGE

Judge Hollister Will Resume the Hearings on January 16.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—After hearing preliminary arguments in the suit filed by the American Baseball and Athletic club Exhibition company seeking to restrain Leo Hoernschemeyer, known in baseball circles as Lee Magee from managing any or playing with any other team than the St. Louis Nationals, Federal Judge Hollister today postponed the case until January 16.

FEDERALS WILL MAKE FIGHT TO RETAIN IVEY WINGO

So Stated Prexy Gilmore in Interview Yesterday.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—According to President Gilmore of the Federal League, Ivy Wingo, catcher, who was transferred from the St. Louis Nationals to the Cincinnati club, will not be allowed to leave the Federals without a struggle. Gilmore said injunction proceedings against Wingo playing with the Cincinnati or any other National or American League club soon would be filed.

ELON AND CAROLINA MONDAY.

Much Interest in Basketball Game to be Played.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Elon College, N. C., Jan. 9.—The interest in basketball is rapidly multiplying on the hill these days in view of the game with Carolina on Monday, the 11th. It is understood that Carolina has a pick quint for this season, the most of her last year's squad being back and with fine prospects for a good season. This game is the first for both teams and will be looked forward to with keenest interest as indicative of the strength of the two contestants for the season before each.

Last year Elon defeated Carolina on her floor in the season's second game, the first being with Trinity, by a score of 21 to 15. Carolina, however, retrieved her honor by taking Elon's scalp later on the local floor to the tune of 26 to 17. It is not strange then that the Elon basketball fans are vitally concerned over the outcome of this initial clash of the season, and particularly since it is with the University, which is conceded to have an exceedingly fast and pesky bunch.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUERS WILL REPORT AT CAMP MARCH 8

Will Complete Spring Training at Hot Springs, Ark.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9.—J. H. Daily, business manager of the Pittsburgh Nationals announced today that the 42 players under contract would report at Dawson Springs, Ky., March 8 for Spring practice. After ten days or two weeks there the club will move on to Hot Springs, Ark., where the work will be completed March 31.

The club will open a series of three exhibition games at Nashville April 1. Other games will be played at Atlanta April 4 and 5, Birmingham April 7 and 8, and at Louisville April 9, 10 and 11.

CONCUSSION OF BRAIN KILLS HEAVYWEIGHT L. ANDERSON

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9.—L. Anderson, a heavyweight prizefighter, known in the ring as Jack Newton, who suffered concussion of the brain when knocked out last night by Ike Cohen, died today.

Cohen and one of his seconds are in jail. The referee and three others are out on bail.

The bout was fought before the Pacific Athletic club, an organization of police and firemen.

FAYETTEVILLE HOUSE WINS

Big Contract for Metal Work for Lock at Brown's Landing.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 9.—The McMillan Metal Works, J. A. Barnes, proprietor, has just been awarded by the United States government the big contract for all the metal work on the buildings used in connection with the lock on the Cape Fear river at Brown's Landing, two miles below Elizabethtown. The Fayetteville concern was the lowest competitive bidder.

CLEVELAND NAPS WILL TRAIN AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Cleveland American team today completed arrangements for spring training at San Antonio, Texas. The team will leave here February 26.

Earl Cooper Wins Panama Race.

Sandiego, Cal., Jan. 9.—Earl Cooper won the 305 mile Panama California Exposition automobile road race here today. W. P. Carlson was second and Tom Alley third. Cooper's time was 4.40:10 4-5.

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Look Young! Nobody Can Tell If You Use Grandmother's Simple Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.

Balance To Go At Cost

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BULBS, Consisting of Roman and Dutch Hyacynths, Paper White Narcissus, Trumpet Daffodils, Tulips and Freesias. ALL OF THESE ARE GENUINE, DUTCH GROWN BULBS, imported by us direct from Lisse, Holland.

1880 **Hardin's Pharmacy** 1915

L. L. HANBY, :: HARDWARE

BUY YOURSELF A

Gasoline Engine

You can Do So Many Things With It—Heat and light your home, saw wood, pump water, or do anything power will do.

A Gasoline Engine will furnish you with every convenience at a very small cost.

Heaters and Ranges, Engines, House Furnishing Goods, All Kinds of Good Tools.

MR. JOHN W. HEWETT DEAD

End Came Suddenly Late Yesterday Afternoon.

Mr. John W. Hewett, a highly respected citizen, died suddenly at his home, No. 420 Church street, yesterday afternoon at 5:45 o'clock.

The deceased was in his 79th year and was widely known throughout the city. The announcement of his death will bring sorrow to many friends.

He is survived by five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Mr. John E. Hewett, Mr. Henry Hewett, Mr. William T. Hewett and Miss Ella Hewett, all of Wilmington, and Mrs. Herbert Herring, of Currie, N. C.

Mr. Hewett served for a time on the old City Board of Audit and Finance. He was the oldest living member of Fifth Street Methodist church. During the war he served the South as shoemaker in the army, this being his work in private life also. He served through practically the whole four years of the fighting.

The funeral arrangements had not been completed last night, and will be announced later.

EYES OF WORLD UPON ROUMANIA AND ITALY

(Continued from Page One.)

attack on the heights northeast of Zaklic Zyn.

"An artillery duel north of Vistula continues. In Russian Poland Russians have mounted machine guns in a number of church steeples, thus inviting their destruction.

"Only minor engagements are reported in Southern Bukowina, and the Carpathians."

CANNOT BUY FOOD,

Scarcity of Food in Belgium Described. Those With Money in Bread Line.

London, Jan. 9.—The Hasselt, Belgium, representative of the American commission for relief in Belgium, describing in a letter the first distribution of supplies forwarded by the commission, discloses the extent to which even those who can afford to pay for food are dependent upon American assistance.

"At the communal warehouse," he writes, "more than 100 persons were packed about the doors, each with a ticket and with bags in which to carry away food. They crowded each other furiously to get in before the supply was exhausted.

"They were not recipients of charity. They were fighting for places to get food for which in most cases they paid comparatively high prices. Rich and poor, peasant and burgher, all alike, had to come and await their turn."

It would be impossible, he added, to describe the gratitude with which the Belgians everywhere greet representatives of the American commission.

WILL INVADE EGYPT

Turks Are Rushing to Completion Railroad Lines for That Purpose.

Rome, Jan. 9.—The Turks are hastening the construction of three railway lines across the Sinai peninsula, according to a Cairo dispatch to the Giornale D'Italih. According to this report the Turks expect to be ready for an invasion of Egypt by the second fortnight in February.

It is stated that Turkish and German emissaries are promising Egypt complete independence.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Philippines committee said today he believed the bill to extend a larger measure of self-government to the islands together with the preamble promising ultimate independence would be favorably reported at conclusion of the committee's hearings next week.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

—PEANUT BAGS FOR SALE
—CANNED PEACHES, APPLES,
—PEARS, TOMATOES, Just Arrived
—RAISINS, COCOANUTS, APPLES,
—CANDIES.
—FULL STOCK FANCY AND HEAVY GROCERIES, ZINC BUCKETS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS, NAILS.
—COTTON SEED HULLS AND MEAL.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company
Wholesale Grocers
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Feels Better Than She Has For Five Years

Mrs. Alf. Sloneker, New Matamoras, Ohio, writes:

"Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy cured me of a pain I had in the side for five years. I feel better now than I ever did in my life."

When the liver is cranky and the kidneys not working as they should, the whole system gets out of time. To keep your precious bodily organs up to the notch, use Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy.

Health is too precious a thing to neglect. At the first sign of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Constipation, get a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Swan's Liver and Kidney Remedy. Keeps you in prime condition. Invaluable for *all* the family. None genuine without the signature, National Remedy Co., New York.

Rheumatic, Neuralgiac and other pains stop when you apply Ea-Ar-Co Oil, known for 30 years as "The Wonderful Japanese Oil."

Information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club cheerfully given by an officer of this bank. American National Bank.—Advertisement. tf

Flash! Flash! Flash!

The Soap Paste That Really Takes the Dirt Off—10c the Can.

Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes, at Hard-Time Prices—CHEAP.

Bad Pans of every description.

Crushed Carnation and Crushed Violet Talcum the BEST Talcum Toilet Powder on the market for Babies and Children, as well as for Grown Folk, 35c the can—but holds twice the quantity of the usual size.

CLIMAX Cold Tablets, 25c the box, and the best cold cure on the market.

Syrup White Pine and Tar Comp., for coughs, 25c and 50c the bottle.

Aromatic Wine of Cod Liver Oil, a fine tonic and flesh builder.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

J. L. BECTON
CIVIL ENGINEER
27-28 I. O. O. F. Bldg.,
N. W. Cor. 3rd and Princess,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
'Phone 1494-W. P. O. Box 304.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by the Oceanic Hotel Company to the Southern National Bank, duly registered in Book 81, page 210 of the records of New Hanover County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover County, on Thursday the 14th day of January, 1915, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property on Wrightsville Beach, in New Hanover County, consisting of what is known as the Oceanic Hotel and property, and more definitely described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: BEGINNING at low water mark on the Atlantic Ocean where the Northern line of Lot No. 72 touches the Ocean, and runs thence Westwardly across the Beach and along the line of Lot No. 72 to low water mark of the Banks Channel or sound, thence Northwardly along low water mark of Banks Channel on the Sound 100 feet, more or less, to the southern line of Lot No. 75, thence Eastwardly along the Southern line of Lot No. 75 to low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean; thence along low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean Southwardly 100 feet, more or less, to the beginning point, and designated as Lots Nos. 73 and 74 of Wrightsville Beach.

SECOND TRACT: BEGINNING at an iron pipe at the intersection of the Northern line of Lot No. 74 with the Eastern line of the right of way of the old Consolidated Railway Light & Power Company, and running thence 33 1-4 East 75 feet to the center of Lot No. 76, an iron pipe, and thence South 56 3-4 East along said center line of Lot No. 76 to the low water mark of the Atlantic Ocean, thence South 33 1-4 West along low water mark of the Ocean 75 feet to the Northern line of Lot No. 74, and thence North 56 3-4 West to the point of the beginning, and being Lot No. 75 and one-half of Lot No. 76 of Wrightsville Beach.

THIRD TRACT: BEGINNING at a stone located in the Western line of Lumina Avenue, said stone being located at the intersection of said western line of Lumina Avenue with the Southern line of Lot No. 98, in Block G., said stone at the beginning point being North 33 degrees 30 minutes East 342.15 feet from another stone which said last mentioned stone is at the intersection of the Western line of said Lumina Avenue with the line of the trestle over the Banks Channel if the said trestle were extended Eastwardly until it intersected said Lumina Avenue, and running thence along the Western line of said Lumina Avenue South 33 degrees 30 minutes west 150 feet to the present Northern line of the land of the Oceanic Hotel Company at the West side of Lumina Avenue, thence with said line in a Westwardly direction to low water mark of the Banks Channel, thence Northwardly along said low water mark of the Banks Channel to a point which is North 56 West from a stone at the beginning corner and thence South 56 degrees 30 minutes East along and with the line of said Lot 98, Block G., to the Beginning.

FOURTH TRACT: That part of Lots 76 and 77 lying East of Lumina Avenue and East of the right of way of the Tide Water Power Co., if the same be extended Northwardly to said point, BEGINNING in Eastern line of Lumina Avenue 25 feet Northwardly from its intersection with the Southern line of Lot 76; runs Northwardly along Eastern line of Lumina Avenue 50 feet; thence in an Eastwardly direction and parallel with the Southern line of Lot 76 to low water mark of the Ocean; thence to the center of said lot 76 at a point 25 feet North of the Southern line of said lot; thence Westwardly parallel with said Southern line of said lot to the Beginning, being part of Lot No. 76 and half of Lot No. 77 according to the plan of Wrightsville Beach.

FIFTH TRACT: BEGINNING at a stone in the Western line of Lumina Avenue located at a point 342.15 feet North 33 degrees 30 minutes East from another stone, which latter stone is at the intersection of the Western line of Lumina Avenue with the line of the trestle over the Banks Channel if the same were extended Eastwardly until it intersected Lumina Avenue; runs thence North 56 degrees 30 minutes West 224.59 feet; thence 35 degrees 10 minutes East 150.66 feet to a stone; thence North 31 degrees East 100.16 feet to another corner; thence South 56 degrees 30 minutes East 245.8 feet to another corner; thence South 56 degrees 30 minutes East along Western line of Lumina Avenue 250 feet to the Beginning, being Lots 90, 92, 94, 96 and 98 as shown on the official map of Wrightsville Beach Extension.

SIXTH: Also all the personal property of the Oceanic Hotel Company, being all the bed room furniture; all office furniture; all kitchen furniture; all dining room furniture, and any and all other personal property of the said Oceanic Hotel situated in the hotel at Wrightsville Beach, and all personal property belonging to the said hotel company.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK,
By John D. Bellamy & Son, Attorneys.
December 12th, 1914.
1-sw-4w

EVENTS OF A WEEK IN AND ABOUT LUMBERTON

Few Long Faces Seen, Despite the Dull Times.

Graded School Overflowed, Steps Taken Toward Remedy—Robeson Land Sells High—Tobacco and Cabbage Planting.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 9.—Regardless of the "calamity howlers" and the many who would cross the bridge before they get to it, most of our people are not wearing the long faces which they would be expected to wear during a period like the present. Times are close, money is tight and all that, but it could be worse. In this section there seems to be little difference about collecting, neither the merchants nor the farmers can help themselves, but most of them are wearing faces of determination, and will succeed.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last night to consider needed legislation for the graded school and other town interests. A committee was appointed for the purpose of deciding on just what is best to be done and will report to a full meeting to be held on the 22nd.

The spring term of the graded school opened Tuesday with a large attendance. Several little ones who were present to enter the first grade had to be sent back home, as there was no room, the first grade being crowded to full capacity. Those who would find fault of their children not being admitted at present should visit the school at recess hour.

That Wreck 40 Years Ago.

In this correspondence last Sunday appeared an item regarding a wreck of an excursion train near Lilesville 40 years ago in which the engineer was killed. It was stated that a 13-year-old girl who started to Wilmington on that trip was stopped by the wreck and she had not been to Wilmington yet. Monday Mr. B. M. Davis, one of Lumberton's best citizens, told your correspondent that at that time he was telegraphing at Lilesville. He says the excursion started from Polkton, which was as far as trains went at that time. Another gentleman told the writer that his father was on the train and helped remove the engineer from the wreck. In a note received from Mrs. Florence Brown, of Fairmont, this week, she says:

"I can add an interesting item concerning that 40-year-ago excursion on the old C. C. road mentioned in Sunday's Star. We were living at that time at Wadesboro, and some of our family came very near going. A friend did do so and his graphic account of the terrible accident so worked on my mother's feelings that throughout her long life she could never be induced to go on an excursion train anywhere on any track. I still remember how my little curly head 'crept' in horror.'"

Mrs. Brown's mother was buried in Lumberton just a few days ago.

Water Mill Resumes Operations.

Mr. Gregory Lennon, of Bellamy, told your correspondent this morning that he had again put his mill in operation after being dry for two or three years while the Butters Lumber Company was removing the timber from the bay. Mr. Lennon has practically rebuilt the mill from the mud sills up, and everything is up to now. As far back as the writer can remember that old mill, then the property of the late Mr. John Warwick, had the reputation of making the best meal in all this section. Mr. Lennon says he has orders for all the meal he can sell to be shipped to Wilmington.

Large quantities of cabbage plants are now being received here for transplanting. Some truckers will plant for marketing for the first time, it is reported.

A few evenings ago a negro appeared at the express office and called for a package of liquor which he said was there for him, giving the name on a package that was there. The agent knew better, however, and told the would-be impersonator that he thought the chief of police was hunting him. The negro dodged out hurriedly, and, being afraid of detection if he walked the bridge across the river, jumped in, swam the stream regardless of the low temperature which prevailed that night. After crossing the river he lost no time in getting his earthly possessions from his boarding place and left for parts unknown. It seems that so far he has not sent any forwarding address.

Money Going to Waste.

Mr. Sessoms, who conducts a grocery store in East Lumberton, stated this week that he had purchased this season about a ton of Jerusalem oak seed for which he paid three cents per pound. Mr. Sessoms says if he could get the people interested in gathering these seed, he would turn loose many dollars here for something going to waste every year in endless quantities. He says the seed can be gathered with very litte trouble.

Mr. J. S. Donald, for the past two or three years manager of the McDonald Drug Company, formerly the Lumberton Drug Company, has sold his interest in the business, resigned as manager and will return to Raleigh, where he was raised and where he held a position before coming to Lumberton. Mr. M. M. Sessoms, of Windsor, N. C., succeeds Mr. McDonald as pharmacist.

Dr. Rozier Returns.

Dr. R. G. Rozier, for several years a practicing physician here, but a few years ago removed to his country home will in a few days return to Lumberton for the practice of his profession. Dr. Rozier will be located at McMillan's drug store, occupying the office of the late Dr. J. D. McMillan, on the first floor of the building.

Miss Annie Thompson, who for some time has conducted a boarding house on First street, has rented the second floor of the old Columbia hotel and will move there as quickly as the place can be put in order. Peter Vallis will conduct his cafe on the first floor, but has given up the rooms upstairs. Dr. J. D. Regan, who for several years has had his dental office on the second floor of the building, will move to other quarters.

Two negroes named Handy and Smith were arrested at or near Maxton Thursday by Deputy Walter Smith, charged with killing Mr. "Pat" McEachern about Christmas. They were brought here and placed in jail Thursday night to wait for a preliminary hearing to be held next Friday. It is said that some articles belonging to Mr. McEachern have been found in possession of the negroes.

Will Plant Much Tobacco.

It seems now that quite a good deal of tobacco will be planted in this section the coming season. It is said that in some localities where the weed has never been grown preparations are being made to give it a trial this year.

Fertilizers are beginning to move, several carloads having passed through here during the past few days going down the Raleigh & Charleston road. Lumberton is also receiving some, but no one can expect anything like the usual quantity to be used this year.

Mrs. Emily McLeod, mother of Senator George B., and Messrs. Alf. H. and A. H McLeod, who has been extremely ill during the week, is improving, the writer is glad to report. Mrs McLeod is about 75 years old, and one of the best Christian women the writer has ever known.

There will be service at the Episcopal church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, to which all are invited. Sunday school will be held at 3:30 p. m.

Large quantities of fruit have rotted on the hands of the dealers here since Christmas. While much of it was sold during the holidays, the loss since then by rotting must have cut a big hole in the profits on what was sold.

At public auction at the court house last Monday, four acres of land located in the lower part of the county, three miles from a railroad, brought $500 cash. Robeson soil holds its own.

W. S. W.

NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL MILITIA "UP IN ARMS"

Preparing to Send Written Protest to Mr. Daniels

Against Unfavorable Report of Their Record on Cruise Filed in Washington and Published in Part in News and Observer.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, Jan. 9.—Feeling that they have been unjustly treated, that a report that is false in its meaning and which will do them incalulable damage has been circulated and denying the assertions in every detail, the officers and men of the North Carolina naval militia are preparing to send a written protest to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels against an article appearing in Friday's issue of the Raleigh News and Observer written by Mr. W. E. Yelverton, the Washington representative of that paper.

The report in question "rips up" the North Carolina naval militia for alleged incompetency and inability to do their duties while on board the U. S. S. Rhode Island during a cruise made last summer. The report in question is from extracts of a report made by Capt. C. S. Williams, commander of the Rhode Island, but only in part is it given and the full report shows that the North Carolina men made the best record of any of the eight divisions on board.

Capt. C. D. Bradham, commander of the North Carolina Naval militia, gave out an interview last night which throws a different light on the subject. In the first place Captain Bradham declares that there were entirely too many men on board of the Rhode Island, there being 1,100 when there should have been only 800, and that it was impossible at times to find men. At times, he said, they were as thick as flies and there was great discomfort. He claims that the men were not given enough water to drink, wehe not supplied with proper sleeping quarters and that the North Carolina division got the worst end of all of the many hardships, yet they made the best record of any of the divisions.

In his report on the cruise and in reference to the North Carolina division, Captain Williams said: "This organization displayed great interest in gunnery and made the best score on target practice. * * * The commanding officer is able and energetic. * * * The gunnery officer is a retired officer of the navy and is highly efficient."

Commander Bradham says that Captain Williams on several occasions spoke to him in very complimentary terms of his division. He admits that the men were not thoroughly familiar with the work on a battleship but it must be remembered that this was the first time that some of them had ever seen a battleship.

"Mr. Yelverton in his article said that the North Carolina men looked on the cruise more as a pleasure trip," said Mr. Bradham. "As a matter of fact the North Carolina division did more work on the Rhode Island than any other division. The main thing that we went on board the Rhode Island for was the target practice and in this we excelled over every other division and it is natural that both the officers and men feel that they have been placed in a light which is most unfair and one which must be corrected."

In his report of the cruise, Capt. W. R. Van Auken, one of the ranking officers on board of the ship says of the North Carolina division: "The officers and men had a fighting spirit. The majority are accustomed to rifle shooting efficiency. Added to this, their fire control officer and spotter, Ensign Vanderhoof, United States navy, retired, is an officer of experience, spirit and splendid judgment. He arranged his system and drilled assiduously at fire control and target practice rehearsals. The combined work of North Carolina in all phases of preparation for and during the cruise was most excellent and reflects great credit upon Ensign Vanderhoof as an ordinance officer."

Captain Van Auken is one of the most thoroughly efficient men in the navy and the North Carolina men do not believe that he would have reported aught but his true convictions in this matter.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS PORK RAISED AT HOSPITAL

Three Hogs Killed Yesterday Weighed Over 1,500.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 9.—Mr. John W. Bryan, steward at the State hospital near this city, one of the finest all round farms in the State, growing most everything to eat, was in the city today and reports that they "killed hogs" at the hospital farm this week, three of which aggregated 1,501 pounds, their respective weights being 423, 501 and 567.

Mr. Bryan says that they have killed in all this season 50 hogs aggregating 13,766 pounds; an average of 275 pounds per hog.

RALEIGH NEWS GLEANINGS

Wilmington Company Chartered—Night Schools Successful—Special Term for Whedbee.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—Governor Craig today commissioned Judge H. W. Whedbee to hold a one week term of civil superior court in Pitt county beginning Monday in the stead of Judge George W. Connor, who is undergoing treatment in a Baltimore hospital where he is reported as recovering nicely.

A charter was issued today for the Riverside Manufacturing Co., of Wilmington, capital $25,000 authorized and $7,500 subscribed by H. L. Vollers, D. McEachern and W. A. Mahler.

Another charter is to the Newbern Ford Co., of Newbern, capital $50,000 authorized and $3,000 subscribed by J. V. Blades, B. B. Hurst and others for handling the Ford automobiles.

There is an amendment to the charter of the Fairview Park Co., of High Point, that reduces the capital stock from $500,000 to $50,000.

Night Schools Successful.

Superintendent A. L. Martin, of the Cherokee county public schools, writes the State Department of Education of fine success being attained in the holding of night schools for men and women who are in need of education. He sent a letter that was written by a man 25 years old who could not read nor write when he entered the night school, the letter being written after he had attended the school for 12 nights. It shows remarkable progress and illustrates the great amount of good the work is accomplishing in that section.

To Present Ruffin Statue.

Judge J. Crawford Biggs is to present the statue of Chief Justice Ruffin, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, to the State on the evening of February 1, and it will be accepted by Governor Craig with an appropriate address. The programme for the exercises has just been completed and made public. The principal address will be by Chief Justice Walter Clark. The veil will be drawn from about the statue by Master Peter Brown Ruffin, son of Mr. Allen Ruffin, of Hillsboro, and Thomas Ruffin, son of Mr. William Ruffin, of Spray. The statue is the gift of the North Carolina Bar Association and Judge H. G. Connor is the chairman of the committee that procured it. The statue is already in position in the main entrance to the new administration building. It is the work of Frank P. Packer, of New York.

Internal revenue collections for the Eastern Carolina district during December aggregated $404,252, which was just $5,804 less than the receipts for the previous month.

"WHO OWNS THE LAND AT CAPE LOOKOUT?" THE ISSUE.

"Million Dollar Mystery" in Connection With Activities There.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 9.—G. V. Cowper, of this city, is one of two attorneys hearing a new "million dollar mystery" that has just developed in connection with the activities at Cape Lookout, a legal entanglement over lands on the cape having grown out of realty matters.

"Who Owns the Land at Cape Lookout?" is complicated. The next "episode" will be presented in the Carteret county clerk of the court's office next Friday. The Cape Lookout Land Company has brought action under the Torrens system against Thos. Gold and all other claimants. Answers have been filed by Gold, Springle heirs, Piggott heirs, Moore heirs, Howland heirs and Brice heirs. The latter came in with a claim of prior grant dated away back in 1713, it is said. The land company, the Rowland, Springle and Moore heirs are claiming junior grants by possession. About 100 litigants are involved. Gold claims under original grant the old Wreck Point with all accretions.

A big array of the brightest legal talent of eastern Carolina is engaged in the services of the various contestants. The Cape Lookout Land Company is represented by Guion & Guion, J. F. Duncan and Moore & Dunn; the Brice heirs by Simmons & Ward, T. D. Warren, Ward, of Wilmington, and Burton, of Burgaw; the Springle and Howland heirs and Thos. Gold by C. R. Wheatley.

The suit is being heard before Attorneys Cowper and Z. V. Rawls, the latter of Bayboro. It is reported that the various claimants, with the exception of Gold, may effect a compromise.

While the litigation has been dubbed by interested observers of its progress as a "million dollar mystery," the land involved probably does not have that valuation, although it is placed, of course, at an enormous sum in the total it is certain.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY of New Hanover:

By virtue and in pursuance of the power of sale in a certain mortgage made by Charles R. Mason and wife, M. F. Mason, to the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company, dated the 26th day of August, 1912, and duly recorded in Book 69, at page 268, Public Records of this County. Default having been made in the payment of the obligation secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction at noon, on the 10th day of January, 1915, at the Court House door of this county, the following described piece or parcel of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover, and Harnett Township, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake at low water mark on Middle Sound, a little north of the mouth of the first Branch South of Page's creek, the corner of a tract of land now or formerly owned by Charles Waters, and running thence with said Waters' line north forty (40) degrees west one hundred and twenty-one (121) poles and two (2) links to the line (corner) of a tract of land formerly owned by W. F. Alexander, being the corner of the lands formerly owned by said Waters and B. B. Humphrey, and the said lands herein conveyed; thence with said Humphrey's line North thirty-five (35) degrees east, ninety-two (92) poles, to a stake at the mouth of Red Mill Branch; thence from this stake along Page's Creek at low water mark to Middle Sound, and thence along low water mark of said Sound to a point of beginning, containing sixty-seven (67) acres, more or less.

Dated and posted this 10th day of December, 1914.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO., Mortgagee.

Postponed to 12:00 Noon, Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915.

ATLANTIC TRUST & BANKING CO.
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$20.00 Suit, Now	16.50
$18.00 Suit, Now	14.50
$17.00 Suit, Now	13.50
$15.00 Suit, Now	11.50

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION ON ALL BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

$ 5.00 Suit, Now	$3.75
$ 6.00 Suit, Now	4.50
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$10.00 Suit, Now	7.50

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A Pilot Educational Policy, at low cost, will secure for the boy that which can never be taken away from him—the training and skill for success in life.

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Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
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THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per months, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 31. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1915.

Take a look at Wilmington!

Well, the shad and shrimp season is here. That will help some.

Money talks but it has an awfully bad habit of saying "nay, nay", right in the midst of the conversation.

Do things so others will have something to do. When you do, others can do, and so it goes, if we want times to be good.

Our old friend Vic Carranza refuses to be run away from his job without fighting some in order to hold his own ground.

If the Turks are fighting what they think is a "holy war," they are apt to think it is the Sherman kind of war if they get the worst of it.

When the book agents and the travelers with subscription schemes again take to the road, it is a sure sign that times have improved. They know.

General Activity will please set his forces to moving and bring action on along every line. Doing things would soon relieve the business situation.

The Baltimore American advises, "Look forward, not back, and walk strong and straight." Walk nothing! Who's going to walk while everybody's riding and has all foot passengers on the run?

When a man is groping in the dark with a pocketful of safety matches and no box on which to strike them, he realizes that there are times when it is safer to have matches that are not the safety kind.

All pork sausages! Who knows how to make them right? There are those who think they know, but where is the sausage with the nutty taste, the flavor that's right, and without the exudition of enough grease to lubricate a cotton mill?

The board of censors for the movies has ruled that a kiss must not run over one yard on the reel. Of course, their decision will meet with more or less satisfaction, but they had better not depend on winning popularity of a riotous description.

Some American papers are telling the European belligerents that they ought to push right ahead and lick the living stuffing out of their opponents. In the meantime, the armies are acting as if they know that they are not fighting war on paper.

"Time is money," says the economist. So it is, but having a good time is money for those who are furnishing it and loss of money for those who are having what they call a good time. Those who can afford to have a good time are those who have money to burn.

The fact that doing things will give employment to men out of work, and the further fact that those who are employed would then have money with which to patronize the business men, shows that what is mostly needed to help business now is work for the unemployed.

Governor Whitman, the new Republican executive of New York, proposes a commonplace programme of economy, retrenchment and reform. The question is whether his party will aid him in carrying out his programme as proposed or whether they will carry it out to the junk heap.

The directors of the New Haven road permitted it to be wrecked and endorsed the wrecking schemes, but the Governor of Connecticut pronounces them not guilty. The Governor is a Republican who happened to get elected last November, but owing to Republican sympathies with those who exploit the people it would be better to depend upon the courts to say whether or not the New Haven directors are innocent guys who did nothing but be dummies for those who wrecked a railroad which would have been a valuable property under good management.

EMPLOYMENT THE BASIS OF PROSPERITY

This country is up against the serious realization that when production ceased the wheels of progress are scotched. Keeping busy is the only thing that will keep it from being dull, and employing labor is the only way to keep things going. It is labor that produces and constructs. When labor is unemployed it is an idle asset—the best asset that any country has. Keeping that asset on the make in Wilmington and elsewhere is the only way business conditions can be improved.

The note of Captain Thomas D. Meares, clerk and treasurer of Wilmington, copied in yesterday's Star from The Manufacturers' Record, shows that this emergency has compelled Wilmington to realize the truth of what we say above. Captain Meares wrote the Record that the city of Wilmington is now doing street improvements to the extent of $50,000, for which contracts already have been let.

Why? Because Wilmington realized that if the work has to be done, now is the time to do it. The main reason, however, was to use the labor asset of the community. The city work will start $50,000 on the rounds, and business will get the benefit of it. In like manner, every dollar spent by the people of Wilmington in having work of every description done now will do that much more towards relieving the depression brought on by the European war and the "state of mind" that has prevailed as a consequence of it.

If everybody would now give up that state of mind and get busy, can't we see how it would relieve the situation? The city sees it and has set the example for everybody else. We have to use our assets—labor and capital—if we expect conditions to improve.

Busy working men make business good. They earn money and have to spend it. With earnings stopped, spending ceases, hence there is stagnation. When we earn and spending is renewed business will revive. Not till then.

THE CASE OF COTTON.

The price of cotton dropped a little on the New York Cotton Exchange a few days ago on account of "realizing" as they say "on 'change". "Realizing" is when the cotton speculators get their deals up to the point where they have a profit in sight. They then close the deal and get what is in sight. Of course, the other fellow loses. It also disturbs the market, and prices tend downward, yet it is rather remarkable that spot prices have been maintained pretty steadily, with a tendency to increase as demand in Europe gets better. Taking a prospective view of the cotton situation Mr. Theo. H. Price writes in Commerce and Finance of January 6th:

"Looking ahead, the only deduction to be drawn from the fact that the market does not go down but instead advances gradually in the face of the large surplus supply is that as this surplus shall be reduced a greater advance will occur. This statement would not be logical if speculation was discounting or had discounted a prospectively bullish situation. In that case the problem would be to determine when anticipatory buying had forestalled the anticipated increase in the demand or reduction in the supply. Just now, however, there is no speculation and little or no anticipatory buying. The strength of the market rests entirely upon the farmers' ability and determination to hold the surplus supply until a fair price is obtainable. The entire surplus is being held in the South. The world's visible supply of American cotton is about the same as last year, but interior and port stocks in the South are about 900,000 bales in excess of last year, and the total quantity of the crop in sight is about 2,500,000 bales less than last year, although the yield is known to be at least 1,500,000 larger. On these figures the Southern States are holding about 4,900,000 bales more than they were at this time last year. This is probably the "peak load" of the season. From now on it will diminish, and as it diminishes and the prospect of a very much reduced acreage next year becomes more definite it seems altogether logical to expect that the advance will be accelerated. For all present purposes the 4,900,000 bales which are being held are not a part of this year's crop, and the farmers seem to be determined that they shall become a part of a much smaller crop next year. In fact, if we had no ginning reports and were compelled to gauge the crop by the receipts as we did 15 years ago no one would believe that this crop was over 11,000,000 bales, for the insight movement up to date is only 7,596,000 bales against 10,075,000 last year."

The ginners' report indicates a much larger crop than one of 11,000,000 bales, but the smaller in-sight cotton indicates that Southern farmers are holding their cotton. "That the crop has been marketed with such deliberation," says Mr. Price, "is certainly a great triumph for the South and a most practical evidence of the increased wealth of that section." It does indicate that the South is able to hold its own cotton to a degree astonishing in New York. It shows a substantial and healthy condition here, so that when business recovers the situation in the South will be one of strength for going ahead.

All the financial journals agree that the improved demand in Europe is going to help the price.

THE ITALIAN LIBERATOR.

The Philadelphia Record suggests that the death of two grandsons of General Garibaldi, the great Italian liberator, while fighting on the French side in the present war in Europe, can hardly fail to impress more deeply than ever upon Italy the memory of the extraordinary character who did so much to secure her freedom and unification in the last century. Since 1870 the fame of General Garibaldi has spread around the world, and the sons and grandsons of Italy's hero have illustrated his great courage whenever the opportunity offered. The fact that two of his grandsons have been killed in battle in France, moves The Record to say:

"Some of Garibaldi's performances, especially his retreat from Rome after the unsuccessful revolution of 1848, his expedition to Sicily with only 1,000 men, his astonishing victories there and afterward upon the mainland, read like romances from the days of chivalry. They made an enormous impression in Italy, where the gallant Giuseppe is rightfully held in veneration as the great liberator and is the beloved popular hero of the united nation. His warlike ardor in behalf of freedom descended to his sons and grandsons, constituting a remarkable family record."

North Carolina is glad to claim some of the famous Garibaldi family as citizens. They are engaged in business in Charlotte and there are no better Tar Heels in the State. If we mistake not, one of the Garibaldis recently killed in France went to Mexico and participated in the revolution there for fuller liberty for the Mexicans. One became a Mexican general, but the last we heard of him was that he was in Italy stirring up sentiment in behalf of a movement to retake Trieste from Austria. It is presumed he went to France and joined with the Allies. Probably he is one of the Garibaldis who have given their lives for France.

ALWAYS A DEMOCRAT.

Nobody at all acquainted in this section of the State has ever regarded Representative A. M. Benton, of Columbus county as other than a Democrat of the strictest, straightest type. All these explanations of his Democracy since he has gone to the Legislature, therefore, are amusing. Friday's Raleigh News and Observer says:

"During the session of the House yesterday Representative A. M. Benton, of Columbus county, who was elected as an independent, arose in his seat and declared his allegiance to the Democratic party, saying that he had always been a Democrat, always expected to be a Democrat and intimating that he expected to affiliate with the Democrats during the present session of the Legislature. Etheridge, of Dare, having already declared that he, too, was of the Democratic faith, this adds two more votes to the majority party, making 98 Democrats and 22 Republicans in the House."

Albania has had nothing to do with the war in Europe, but she is to be one of its innocent bystanders. Albania looked good to Italy and appeared to be so much of a necessity that Italy has not only violated her neutrality but violated her sovereignty by sending forces across the Aegean sea to take Albania under her wing. Austria has protested, but owing to the fact that Austria has her hands full of Russia and Servia, her protest will not be heeded any more than Great Britain will heed the American protest about interference with our shipping.

In his Indianapolis speech on Wednesday President Wilson stated in the most impressive manner that he knows he is right and proposes to go ahead, with reliance on the people. His critics are equally confident but they place their reliance on special interests and have an abiding faith in the gullability of the people.

Those who have the money to do things should do them now.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The North Carolina Legislature met at the beginning of the year to find that there was a balance in its State Treasury. Few States are so fortunate. New Jersey is an instance. The exhibit made to the Legislature showed that last year New Jersey spent $642,287 more than it took in. And New Jersey has an inheritance tax law which brings in over $1,000,000 a year, besides a railroad tax of the resourcefulness not very far short of $5,000,000. Automobiles bring in nearly a million dollars and miscellaneous corporations $2,426,898. As the disbursements by the Treasury are less than $10,000,000, the question naturally arises as to what New Jersey does tax, outside the items mentioned? On the surface of things it would look like North Carolina has a better system of taxation than New Jersey, imperfect as it is. —Charlotte Observer.

Argument setting forth the reasons why the short line railroads are entitled to have Section 9 of the Justice rate law repealed:

Whereas, Bob Douglas is a reasonably efficient postmaster and should therefore be fired, while crushed stone hauled from Mount Airy to Wilmington affects but slightly the price of nails, and a trombone player should not be expected to handle the piccolo efficiently, but a turtle is undoubtedly an insect; And, whereas, Theodore Roosevelt is the most conspicuous if not the sole remaining member of the Aggressive party, although General Joffre's "nibbling" does not prove him a sucker, nor has Yuan Shi Kai stated his position as to a third cup of coffee, while the Greensboro street car stops are as high as they ought to be unless our young men are to dream dreams and our old men to see visions;

And, whereas, the distance from Greensboro to Raleigh at 81 miles, and the trains must necessarily be pulled by locomotives, while Mr. Hearst rides nothing but the administration; Therefore, it must follow as the night the day, that if a member of the Legislature jumps his board bill at Raleigh the landlady will make remarks.—Greensboro News.

The Observer remarked of the Senate of the last session that it was the balance wheel of the Legislature. The same is true of the present session, and a little more so, in that the balance wheel has more weight to it. This is due to the preponderance of the business element. There are plenty of politicians in the Senate, as in the House, but the politician is not the dominating factor as of old. The bankng, manufacturing and agricultural interests are more conspicuously present in the General Assembly of 1915 than there has been previous record of. They are all strong men in their several professions. Taking the roll call at random we might point to J. S. Efird, of Albemarle; R. L. Stedman, of Tarboro; J. W. Johnson, of Raeford; Hugh Chatham, of Winston-Salem, and W. B. Cooper, of Wilmington as representative of the banking class; McLeod, Gilliam, Stubbs, Thompson, Gardner, Ward, Dixon, McAuley, Upchurch, McRackin are typical of the farming, legal and manufacturing profession. As a general thing, the lawyers in the Legislature are identified with the manufacturing and industrial interests —are business lawyers, rather than political lawyers. We have taken this brief analysis of the Senate membership because observation is facilitated by its shorter roll call, but what has been said of the composition of the Senate is also true of the House.—Charlotte Observer.

JAMES HILL SENTENCED TO THE COUNTY ROADS.

Charged With Numerous Offenses—William Kennedy Convicted.

James Hill, colored, was sentenced by Recorder Empie yesterday to serve one year on the county roads on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on Policeman O. V. Thompson and for carrying concealed weapons, and was given three months on like charges preferred against him by Policeman J. F. Jordan. These officers had a warrant against Hill and when they ran up with him several weeks ago attempted to place him under arrest when he pulled out a rapid fire pistol and fired five times at them, escaping in the darkness of the night.

Probable cause was found in a case against Hill on a charge of burglary several weeks ago and he was sent to Superior Court for trial. The jury, however, failed to convict him last week and it was then that the other cases were called.

Through his attorney, W. J. Bellamy, Esq., he served notice of appeal after sentence was passed yesterday, but this was later withdrawn and he will go to the roads. After having made his escape from Officers Jordan and Rhodes, he was located several days later in a building and when the officers went to arrest him he again opened fire on them, but was brought down with a bullet wound in the fleshy part of one of his legs.

William Kennedy, colored, was yesterday convicted on a charge of larceny for having rifled the pockets of Mr. E. O. Penny one night last week when the latter was lying in an unconscious condition on the streets. The negro was unable to give bond and went to jail. Sentence will be pronounced later.

A case against James Pearsall, colored, charged with false pretense, was continued until next Wednesday. He gave bond for his appearance.

Mr. ROBESON TO PREACH

Virginia Minister Will Conduct Services at Church of Good Shepherd.

Rev. John M. Robeson, of Millwood, Va., who was one of the attending presbyters at the consecration of Bishop Darst, will preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd this morning at 11 o'clock. He will conduct services at St. John's Episcopal church tonight. He is one of the prominent Episcopal ministers of the Diocese of Virginia and will no doubt be heard by large congregations at both services. The public is cordially invited to attend.

SPECIAL REDUCTION In Clothing and Shoes

This offering represents Tremendous Saving Possibilities on Seasonable Merchandise, the Standard Kind.

Men's Heavy Winter Suits, the All Wool Kind in Fancy Weaves, Plain Cheviots, Serges in big assortment. Regular $15.00 values. Our Sale Price, $9.50.

Boys' School Suits, black and colored, $6.50 suits, to close out now at $4.98. Splendid new styles.

Boys' and Youths Overcoats, $6.50 and $7.50 values. Rather than carry any over, will sacrifice them at $4.50.

SHOES

SHOES—If it's a Shoe for service, one that will stand wear and look nice and be comfortable, then look over our assortment. We have the grey top patent leather shoe for women at $3.00.

Special assortment of Ladies' Lace Shoes, $3.00 to $3.50 values, this week, $1.50.

Men's $3.00 to $4.00 Shoes, special sale price, $1.98.
Special price on BLANKETS and COMFORTS.

See Our Display Before Buying

Agent for New Idea Patterns, Crawford Shoes and Carhartt Overalls.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE

SWEATERS
Men's, Women's Boys' and Girls' All sizes and colors.

CUT PRICE CASH SALE

Beginning on New Year's Day, we offer Our Entire Stock of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at a Reduction of

25%

Now is Your Chance to get High Class Merchandise for About Cost.

FLEET-DAVIS CO.
NEXT TO BIJOU TELEPHONE 673

ANNUAL MEETING

The regular Annual Meeting of the Lot Owners of Oakdale Cemetery will be held Monday evening, January 11th, 1915, at 8 o'clock, at the Company's Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Building.

RICHARD J. JONES,
Sec. and Treasurer.

IRRESPECTIVE OF FIRE, WE ARE IN POSITION TO TAKE CARE OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

Send Us Your Orders.

Temporary Quarters Kindly Extended Us by Delgado Mills.

CAPE FEAR OIL COMPANY
'PHONE 873.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You—Drink Lots of Water.

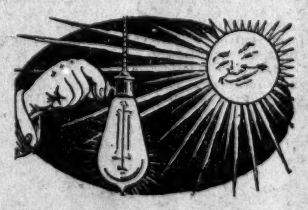
Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts, from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

Blood Sufferers Want to Know

The Light is Turned on to a Subject of Darkness.



The mere fact that S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, drives out disease is a world's story, a topic of conversation wherever men get together.

They wonder why, simply because most remedies are mystified and put before them as "discoveries." The facts are that we pay too much attention to possibilities and not enough to real, homespun accomplishment. S. S. S. is a remedy of our fathers. It has a history that is written deeply in men's minds because it has done the work, driven out deep seated disease, revived hope, put the O. K. on appearance and clamped down tight any effort of germs to get the upper hand. Any sore spot on the skin is an immediate demand for S. S. S. since the first principle of this famous remedy is to strike out for places of trouble. This is a physiological fact and S. S. S. is true to the workings of our body.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any druggist and begin blood health. It will master any blood disease and do it in a way to emphasize its influence. And if you would like definite advice write The Swift Specific Co., 56 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Their medical department is where most people first seek advice that puts them on the straight road.

To The General Public

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed from the mass meeting of citizens held at the Court House Thursday last, to solicit work for the unemployed in our community, do earnestly entreat and urge upon all corporations, firms and private individuals to do their utmost to furnish work at once.

While the need is great let it be a time for repairs, alterations, new work. Paint now, build sidewalks now, build your house NOW.

A Bureau of Labor has been instituted, and has an office in the rooms of the Associated Charities, 'Phone 981-J. Call this 'phone, if you need a labor er, a carpenter, a mason, or any one to do the work needed.

Now is the time help is needed. Now is the time it can be done cheapest, and Now is the time you can help your fellow man and your city, by creating and doing all the work in your power.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
W. H. SPRUNT,
SAMUEL BEAR,
M. J. CORBETT,
A. B. SKELDING,
Committee.

FLOUR SPECIAL

500 Barrels Flour at $6.50 Per Barrel.
For This Week Only.

Love & Woody
Wholesale Grocers
Phone 809.

We Kill the Torturing Demon

whose painful and agonizing pangs make life intolerable for the sufferer. It is but a matter of a moment to silence the imp that causes the pain in the nerve. We practice painless extraction and do it carefully. Also the cleaning and filling of teeth when we deem them worthy of saving. Our Crown and Bridge work demonstrates our professional skill. Entrust your teeth to us, and you will never have cause to complain either of the work or the charges.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.
FONE 608

Dr. CULBRETH'S
Dental Parlors

Star Business Locals Get Results

PROMPT ACTION BY CITY AND COUNTY TO RELIEVE SITUATION

Will Issue Bonds For Public Improvements To Provide Work For The Unemployed

A STREET COMMISSION

Legislature Will Be Asked to Authorize City to Expend $100,000 and County $50,000—Decision Reached Yesterday.

For the purpose of inaugurating a campaign of improvements to streets and sidewalks and county roads as a means of providing work for the unemployed labor of Wilmington and New Hanover county, City Council and the Board of County Commissioners, at separate meetings yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions to ask legislative authority to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 and $50,000, respectively. The central committee leading the movement for the solution of the unemployed labor problem here appeared at each meeting and the action of the two governmental bodies is in line with the recommendations of the committee.

While, necessarily, the details of the matter have not as yet been worked out, the plan does not contemplate the expenditure of the money in a lump sum, or on any one project, either city or county, but only as needed. Furthermore, the expenditures of the city's bond money will most likely be on grading streets and in drainage and other work of this nature, to some extent, rather than on permanent street improvements, as had been first suggested. Also, the expenditure of this money, according to the recommendations of the committee, concurred in by the members of City Council, will probably be administered by a Street Commission of five men, the commission to be created by the Legislature along with the act authorizing the city to issue the bonds.

The county's $50,000, or so much of it as will be needed, will be spent in the early completion of the Federal Point road to Carolina, Wilmington and Fort Fisher Sea beaches, half of the expense of which is to be borne by the development companies interested, and in improvement of lateral roads connecting with the main thoroughfares of the county already improved. This work, as it is now planned, will be done by contract, and a clause in the resolution adopted specifies that preference shall be given in hiring labor, to residents of Wilmington and New Hanover county.

Meeting With Council.

The meeting of the Committee with City Council was held in the Mayor's office, with the mayor and all members of Council present and nine of the 12 committeemen in attendance. In his opening remarks, Mr. J. Allan Taylor, chairman of the central committee, stated that the members of Council were familiar in a general way with the object of the committee in calling the meeting. He reviewed briefly the situation existing here as to unemployed labor, and the developments of the past few days looking toward a solution of the problem. While individuals are already arouse to the need for action, and are doing all in their power to bring about some relief by straing themselves to give out more employment, they could not hope to do more than a small part toward the desired end.

The best way to bring about relief, Mr. Taylor said, was in a corporate way, for thus the burden would be distributed equitably on all of the taxpayers. The quickest way by which the city would contribute toward the solution of the problem would be by undertaking street adn sidewalk improvements and employ local labor at a living wage to do the work.

An Emergency Situation.

The chairman pointed out that the committee was aware that the city is heavily involved financially, but the situation was an emergent one, he continued, and demanded emergency measures. The city could not borrow the money for doing such work as he proposed without legislative authority, but fortunately the General Assembly is now in session and it would be possible to get an act through authorizing the issuance of bonds in the sum of say $500,000.

Mr. Taylor recalled that the tax rate is now high, and that to issue additional bonds meant very likely an increased tax rate. Right on the eve of a municipal election, he said, this meant cause the element of politics to be injected into the matter, which would hamper the efforts and purpose of the movement.

Therefore, the committee proposed to Council, that the Legislature be asked to authorize the city to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000, half of this to be immediately available and the other when needed, the funds from the sale of said bonds to be expended under the administration of a street commission of five citizens, who, under legislative authority, shall have the power to define the work to be done and to assign the labor.

No member of Council, he thought, could take offense at the suggestion of a Street Commission, as this would insure a fair and impartial administration of the fund.

He also mentioned that he understood some repairs or enlargements would be needed at the waterworks plant soon, and said that if this was so now would be a good time to do the work. As to the improvement of sidewalks, he recalled that the law makes the abutting property owners responsible for part of the expense of the improvement. Plenty of sidewalks in the city should be improved, and the committee recommended that the work be done, and that where the property owners were unable to pay cash for their part of the improvement, then let them give the city their note for the amount. If they refuse to do this, then apply the law and take a lien on the property.

Councilman Chadwick pointed out that if the money was to be expended in permanent street improvements, it would be best to make all of the $100,000 immediately available, as at least 50 per cent. of it would go for material.

Councilman Loughlin questioned the wisdom of expending money in permanent street improvements if the most important aim of the expenditure is to provide employment for those now out of work. He advanced a counter proposal that instead the money be expended in grading streets in preparation for future permanent street improvement, and in laying sidewalks, digging ditches for drainage, etc., the work to be done by local labor added to the forces of the street department. This idea, he said, had been advanced by Superintendent J. C. McAllister, of the street department, and he thought it the best he had heard yet. He was not sure, in view of other expenditures the city would be called on to face in the next few years, such as to the water system, especially, that the city could afford to mortgage its future prospects too heavily.

Chairman Taylor informed Mr. Loughlin that the committee's aim was to provide work for the unemployed, that it would be agreeable to the idea of expending the money for such improvements as he had pointed out, rather than permanent street improvements, if this was found to be the best plan.

Councilman B. A. Merritt then moved that the city ask the Legislature for authority to borrow $100,000 for municipal improvements and bond the debt. Councilman Chadwick seconded the motion and when put to a vote it carried, Councilman Jones voting with the former two members and Councilmen Loughlin and Wood casting their votes against the proposition as it had been outlined.

With the Commissioners.

From the city hall, the committee went at once to the court house where it met with the County Commissioners. All the Commissioners were present. In stating the case to the Board Chairman Taylor said that the committee recognized that the county uses its convicts to do its road building, under normal conditions, but conditions now were not normal.

The committee suggested that the Board rush the Federal Point road to the beach developments in the Southern portion of the county to an early completion, and that this either be done by contract, or utilize the whole convict force on it and employ labor to carry on road buildings work in other parts of the county. New Hanover, he said, had an excellent system of roads, but there are plenty of others that need improvement, and now would be the proper time to undertake the work.

It was suggested by a member of the committee that the Federal Point road be rushed to completion with three months, as it had been argued that considerable building would be done at the different beaches as soon as the road had been completed.

In reply, Chairman Willard said that it was a practical impossibility to complete the road in less than six months, no matter how the work was done.

It was finally agreed that if the development companies which are to bear half of the expense of the continuation of the road are agreeable to the proposition, the work will be let out by contract and that the contractors be requested to give preference in hiring labor to residents of the city and county.

Commissioner McGirt pointed out that there were many lateral roads connecting with the main county thoroughfares and that perhaps it would be a good idea to improve some of these, on account of their nearness in the city, so that the labor employed could return to their homes in the city at the end of the day's work.

After some discussion as to the amount the county should expend, $50,000 was finally agreed upon, and the following resolution, offered by Commissioner McGirt and seconded by Commissioner Yopp, was adopted by unanimous vote:

The Resolution.

"Be it Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county.

"First, That we express our approval of the effort to relieve the condition of the working men of our community by providing opportunities for those out of employment to secure work during the present period of stagnation which seems to exist over so large a part of our country.

"Second, That if authority can be secured by action of the Legislature whereby the county may be enabled to borrow the necessary funds, the road work of the county be at once enlarged so that employment may be given to those willing to engage in this class of work.

"Third, That the Committee representing the citizens' mass meeting recently held in this city be requested to transmit to this board their approval of the issue of bonds to the amount of $50,000 to be used for road building, and also expressing their recognition of the necessity for increased taxation in order to meet the necessary interest charges and sinking fund requirements.

"Fourth, That upon receipt of notice of such approval signed by not less than four-fifths of said committee, the County Attorney be directed to draft a bill carrying out the above suggestion and that said bill be forwarded to our Senator and Representative with the request that they secure its passage at as early a date as possible.

"Fifth, That upon the passage of an act authorizing the county to borrow the money and enter upon this enlarged work, contracts be given for new sections of road work, and a stipulation embodied in said contracts to the effect that residents of New Hanover county shall be employed, as far as possible."

After this resolution had been adopted by the Board, every member of the central committee present at the meeting attested his endorsement and approval by affixing his signature to the document.

Chairman Taylor requested Chairman Willard, of the Board, in letting out work by contract to urge the contractors to cooperate in the movement to provide labor for the unemployed here, and to confer with the local labor bureau in employing men.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS!

The central committee in charge of the movement for the relief of the unemployed in Wilmington, recognizing the need of some money to relieve pressing distress before work can be undertaken on any large general scale, requests the public to make such cash donations as they can through the Associated Charities which will handle the funds. This appeal is especially to those who are not in position to give work to the unemployed.

J. A TAYLOR,
Chairman.

—A letter has been received by Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer, from Richard King, Waverly, Va., making inquiry about his mother, who, he says, was Idella King before her marriage to a man named Wilson. He says that the last time he heard from them they were living on Nixon street. The police department will endeavor to locate the woman.

ENROLLMENT NEARLY 4,000

City Schools Hard at Work Again After the Holidays—New Hemenway Building Open.

The first week of the new school year began according to schedule on Monday morning, January 4. No time was lost in getting back to work and the first day's session continued for the regular length of time in all of the schools, with the exception of the new Hemenway, which observed a shorter period.

The principals report that their pupils seemed anxious to return work and experienced but little demoralizing effects from the Christmas holidays.

Of the corps of teachers numbering nearly 100, only two were absent, and these on account of illness. Both of these, however, were able to return the following day.

Probably the happiest school which assembled in North Carolina were the teachers and pupils of the new Hemenway, who found awaiting them a sunny, cheerful school building, with rooms and corridors all heated and equipped with refined furniture all ready for their use.

A good deal of interest is manifested in the declamation contests which will begin during the coming week in all the grammar schools in praparation for the final contest for the prizes which are given at the close of the year. In the High School, debating contests will be regularly held preparatory to taking part in the general contest throughout the State.

A statistical summary of the enrollment up to Friday of this week appears below. It will be seen that the number is now within 31 of the 4,000 mark, and it is expected that the total enrollment will be brought up to this number within the next few weeks.

Enrollment Jan. 5th.

School:	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High School	141	264	405
Hemenway	211	210	421
Union	376	411	787
Hooper	277	226	503
Harnett	168	148	316
Bear Memorial	166	159	325
Total	1,339	1,418	2,757
Williston	263	347	610
Peabody	356	246	602
Total	619	593	1,212
Grand Total	1,958	2,011	3,969

TO PRACTICE MEDICINE HERE

Dr. C. F. Strosnider locates in Wilmington for General Practice.

Dr. C. F. Strosnider, who was formerly located in Wilmington as an intense at the James Walker Memorial hospital, has returned to the city and will engage in general practice here, with offices in the Southern building.

Dr. Strosnider graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore, in 1909, served 16 months as an interne in the James Walker Memorial hospital here, and two and one-half years on the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. He also took three months post graduate work in 1912.

In February, 1913, Dr. Strosnider located at Mount Olive, N. C., and engaged in general practice there until November 1, 1914, when he went north and took two months' post graduate work, also stopping on the way to attend a meeting of the Southern Medical Association at Richmond and of the College of American Surgeons at Washington and Baltimore, where he was present at many interesting clinics.

Dr. Strosnider will make his home with Dr. and Mrs. R. Weathersbee at No. 806 Market street and Drs. Strosnider and Weathersbee will occupy a joint suite of offices at No. 206-7-8 Southern building.

His many friends here will be pleased to learn that he has decided to make Wilmington his home.

TO EXCHANGE PULPITS

Rev. J. A. Sullivan and Rev. W. G. Hall Make Change Tonight.

Believing that it is a good thing for the people as well as for the pastors to hear new preachers and to get a new viewpoint by this means, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, and Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, will exchange pulpits tonight. The service at each church will begin at 7:30 o'clock and the public is cordially invited to attend. Both ministers have taken a prominent interest in every movement for building up the city along moral and spiritual lines and their churches are noted for the lively interest manifested in its spiritual development.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED.

To Take Over Business of Manufacturing Company of Castle Haynes.

A charter was issued yesterday for the Riverside Manufacturing Co., of Wilmington, capital $25,000 authorized and $7,500 subscribed by H. L. Vollers, D. McEachern and W. A. Mahler. This company is organized to take over the business of the Independent Manufacturing Company, of Castle Haynes, which manufactures pine shingles, truckers' baskets and lumber.

The incorporators of the new concern have been interested in the Independent Manufacturing Company and have recently purchased the holdings of several other stockholders and decided to incorporate it under a new name. The business will be conducted on the same scale as formerly.

MOTHER DIED IN GERMANY.

Mr. William Opper, of This City, Received Sad News.

Mr. William Opper, rate clerk in the freight claim department of the Atlantic Coast Line, received the sad news last week that his mother, Mrs. Augustus Opper, died at her home in Cassel, Germany, on November 24th. The information was contained in a letter from his sister, which was mailed more than a month ago. She was 73 years old and had been ill for over a year.

Surviving her besides Mr. Opper, of Wilmington, are three other sons, two of whom are serving in the German army, and one, Mr. F. H. Opper, of Savannah, Ga.

CASE IS DISMISSED

Prosecuting Witness Failed to Appear Against Mr. C. McMillan.

Justice Harriss yesterday dismissed a case against Mr. C. McMillan, an electrician for the Western Electric Company, who was alleged to have violated the prohibition law, the prosecuting witness, Charles McClung, having failed to appear. Mr. McMillan was arrested several days ago upon a warrant sworn out by Mr. H. Mack Godwin. He protested his innocence at the time and declared that a conspiracy had been formed against him. It was stated yesterday McClung had left the city.

WOOLWORTH STORE FOR CITY

Big Corporation Leases Three-Story Building on North Front Street for Long Term.

For the past year it has been persistently rumored in Wilmington business circles that the Woolworth Corporation of New York, which operates five and ten cent stores throughout the country, would establish a branch in Wilmington and that these rumors were based on good authority is indicated by the announcement that this concern has leased for a long term of years the three-story building on North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel, now occupied by the Sterchi-Bancroft-Rich Furniture Company and the French Millinery Parlors.

The present leases do not expire until October 1st and it is more than probable that the present lessors will occupy the building until that time. Arrangements may be made, however, by which they will vacate the building at an earlier date, provided they find other desirable locations.

The building is owned by Morris Bear & Bro., and is one of the best locations in the city. The owners of the property have made no announcement that the building has been leased to the New York concern.

It is said that the Woolworth Corporation has been anxious to get into Wilmington for several years but have not done so because of inability to secure what was considered a desirable location.

ADDRESS BY MR. BRINSON ON R. E. LEE'S BIRTHDAY.

Newbern Attorney Secured for Oration at Celebration Here.

S. M. Brinson, Esq., a well known attorney of Newbern, has been secured to deliver the address at the celebration of Lee's birthday on January 19th under the auspices of the Cape Fear Camp of Confederate Veterans and the Cape Fear Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Brinson has been for many years county superintendent of education in his native county. He is a prominent member of the order of the Royal Arcanum, being a Past Grand Regent and at the present time Supreme Guide of the Supreme Council.

In his letter of acceptance, written to Mrs. J. G. Kenan, president of the Cape Fear Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Mr. Brinson states that he was especially pleased to accept the invitation because his father saw his first service in the Confederate army at Fort Fisher. Announcement of his acceptance of the invitation recently extended him was made yesterday by Adjutant L. Leon.

Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor of Grace Methodist church, has accepted an invitation to act as chaplain at the celebration. Dinner will be served by the Daughters at the W. L. I. armory after the exercises which will be held in the Academy of Music. The school children of the city are expected to attend the exercises and it is planned to have them sing "The Old North State" and other patriotic songs.

BISHOP DARST TO MOVE INTO NEW HOME THIS WEEK

Will Occupy Episcopal Residence on Orange Street After Tuesday.

Bishop Thomas C. Darst, who was consecrated at St. James' Episcopal church last Wednesday, expects to move into the Episcopal residence on Orange street Tuesday. Since his arrival in Wilmington he has been at the Hotel Wilmington and for the last several days has been busy getting his new home in order. His three children are now with their grandfather, Mr. George Wise, at Alexandria, Va., but will later come to Wilmington to make their home with their father.

Miss Glenn Martin, of Salem, Va., a niece of Bishop Darst, who was here for the consecration, will live with Bishop Darst.

Bishop Darst and his family will be most cordially welcomed to the city and to the State. He is a man of pleasing personality and affable temperament and with a record of fine achievement in the work of the church already made will in his new field be able to use his talents to still greater advantage.

He will attend the service at St. John's Episcopal church tonight and will occupy the chancel. Rev. John M. Robeson, of Millwood, Va., will preach at this service.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. OLDHAM

Sad Service From Home of Bereaved Parents Yesterday Morning.

Attended by many friends and relatives, the funeral of Lieut. W. P. Oldham, Jr., who died at his home in El Paso, Texas, on Friday, January 1, was conducted from the residence of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Oldham, No. 213 South Second street, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The body arrived in Wilmington Friday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. I. M. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church.

Following the sad service at the home the remains were borne tenderly to Oakdale cemetery for interment, a detachment of the W. L. I. acting as an escort. After the casket, which was wrapped in an American flag, was lowered into the grave taps were sounded and a salute for the dead fired.

Mrs. F. A. Muse and Mrs. Mattie Longfellow and Messrs. Charles Dushan and Alex S. Holden sang several selections.

The pallbearers were as follows: Honorary: Messrs. L. W. Moore, Albert Solomon, B. Quelch and Daniel H. Penton; active, Messrs. Charles Grainger, Eugene Woodard, Alex McEachern, Robert Sloan, Graham Farmer and Robert Farmer.

ADDRESS BY MR. KOELLING.

Well Known Young Minister to Speak at Y. M. C. A. Today.

Rev. H. W. Koelling, a well known young Presbyterian minister of this city, who is assistant pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and pastor of the Winter Park Presbyterian church, will be the speaker at the men's fellowship meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. His subject will be "The One Thing Thou Lackest." He is a splendid speaker and will have a message well worth hearing.

There will be a special musical programme which will include a solo by Mr. J. S. Harris. The public is cordially invited.

—There will be a special sermon at the First Baptist church, colored, this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. R. Spiller, pastor of Central Baptist church, colored. The church is located at Fifth and Campbell streets. The public is invited.

4 Per Cent Interest
Compounded Quarterly
Paid on Accounts

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS. THE WHITE BUILDING.

CONDENSED REPORT TO THE CORPORATION COMMISSION
of the Condition of

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

at the Close of Business on the 31st Day of December, 1914.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	$1,802,106.94	CAPITAL	$ 100,000.00
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS	5,500.00	SURPLUS	200,000.00
ALL OTHER STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES	5,500.00	UNDIVIDED PROFITS	55,746.77
BANKING HOUSE	50,000.00	DIVIDENDS UNPAID	3,088.00
ALL OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	2,400.00	DEPOSITS	2,002,307.51
CASH (On hand and in banks)	404,835.34	BUILDING ACCOUNT	8,000.00
INVESTED TRUST FUNDS	94,800.00		
TOTAL	$2,369,142.28	TOTAL	$2,369,142.28

I, Jno. Lewis Williams, cashier of the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Cashier.

State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1915.

C. S. GRAINGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
N. B. RANKIN,
JNO. D. BELLAMY, JR.,
J. V. GRAINGER,
Directors.

Madam Eldon

World's Greatest Clairvoyant Palmist

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUTURE SHE TELLS THE NAME OF ONE YOU WILL MARRY.

Who reads your life from the cradle to the grave, and is known from sea to sea as one of the best Palmists in the world. During the Omaha Exposition she read the hand of President McKinley and predicted that he would die by the hand of an assassin, which prediction came true. She it was who, while filling an engagement in Pittsburg, traced on the map the famous Beaumont oil fields and located what has since proven to be the greatest oil fields in existence.

PALMIST LOCATES VALUABLE MADAM ELDON'S SUCCESS.

The Palmist is Making Accurate Predictions, Not Only as to the Past, But the Future.

MADAM ELDON

Bears testimony from some of the leading people of the principal American cities. Among the good works done by this strangely gifted woman were the reconciliation of several married people, who were possible victims of the divorce courts. She has brought about engagements desirable, as well as prevented engagements and marriages which would have brought about broken hearts.

Madame Eldon will heal your mind as well as give you spiritual comfort and advice. Therefore, it behooves you to avail yourself of this rare opportunity during the few days she will remain in the city. You may never have another chance. She will be pleased to entertain any day or evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WILL BE IN WILMINGTON WEEK OF JAN. 11th.

PARLORS LOCATED

208 PRINCESS UPSTAIRS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Week of January 11th (This Week)

BIJOU STOCK COMPANY

10 — 20 — 30

CENTS

Monday and Tuesday
The Noted Comedy Success:
"JUST PLAIN FOLKS"

Wednesday and Thursday
The Big Dramatic Triumph:
"TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE"

Friday and Saturday
The Merry Comedy Drama:
"THE GIRL FROM DIXIELAND"

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT — Every Lady will be Admitted Free Monday Night, if accompanied by a holder of paid 30 cent ticket, purchased at Woodall & Sheppard's, before 6 P. M., Monday.

Special Matinee Next Saturday—Prices 10 and 20 Cents

FOR SALE

300 Bags Green Coffee, various grades; bought before advance.

500 Bags Rice.

200 Barrels Mullets.

Complete line of Groceries, samples and quotations furnished on application.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS

311 N. Front St.
Wilmington, N. C.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant

Room 815 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 906 WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mrs. William Bellamy and Miss Lilla Bellamy returned yesterday from a visit to Mrs. Chiswell at Norfolk, Va.

• • •

The midwinter dance of the L'Ariosa German club will be given Tuesday evening, January 19, at the Cape Fear Country club.

• • •

Miss Louise Worth returned last night from Goldsboro after spending the past ten days with Miss Ethel Miller.

• • •

Miss Janet Menzies, who has been visiting friends in Savannah, Ga., has returned to the city. She was accompanied by Mrs. H. W. Johnson, who will spend a few days here as the guest of Mrs. Menzies.

• • •

Rev. O. T. Mattox, pastor of Fourth Street Christian church, returned yesterday from Jacksonville, Fla., where he and Mrs. Mattox spent the holidays. Mrs. Mattox will not return for several days yet.

• • •

The Ladies' Missionary Society of Southside Baptist church will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. C. B. Davis, No. 617 South Sixth street. All members are urged to attend.

• • •

At the annual meeting this week of the Concordia Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. B. Solomon; vice president, Mrs. M. W. Jacobi; secretary, Mrs. L. B. Frank; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Solky.

• • •

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Housewives' League will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A feature of the meeting will be a demonstration in meat cutting and a talk on meats by Miss Grace Logan, teacher of domestic science at the High School.

• • •

The sum of $2.50 in gold will be given to the child selling the greatest number of tickets to the opera "Fi Fi" which will be given at the Academy of Music on January 22nd and 23rd. Tickets are now on sale at Woodall & Sheppard's, corner Front and Princess streets.

• • •

The Fayetteville Observer: "Rev. J. S. Moody, who has been in charge of St. Philips', Southport, and supplying other churches at Wilmington, will now minister to a group of missions in Cumberland and Robeson counties, located at Hope Mills, Lumberton, Red Springs and Maxton."

• • •

Mr. R. W. Herring, of the well known law firm of Oates & Herring, of Fayetteville, arrived in Wilmington yesterday to join Mrs. Herring who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks. Mr. Herring practiced law in Wilmington for several years and is well known here. Mrs. Herring was before her marriage Miss Lucy Wootten, of this city.

• • •

TO MOLD VESPER SERVICES AT Y. W. C. A. TODAY

The vesper services in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. this afternoon at 5 o'clock will be in charge of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. J. L. Wells will be the leader and a special musical programme has been arranged by Miss Mae Wilson. The subject will be "Famous Bible Characters."

The services were postponed from last Sunday afternoon. The public is cordially invited to attend.

• • •

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR NEW TERM OUTLINED

A neat little folder giving the schedules and other announcements concerning the courses to be given under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. during the spring term which begins February 1, has been prepared and will be mailed to all members this week. Besides the classes already organized there will be classes in home nursing, domestic science and elocution. Those interested or desiring to enroll should apply at the office of the association.

The association has also arranged to provide teachers for those desiring coaching in special academic subjects.

One of the popular courses that will be offered during the spring term will be the business course which includes instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, commercial English and spelling. The cost for the entire course is only $1 and a large enrollment is expected.

The classes which meet tomorrow night are the shorthand and the business girls' Bible class.

• • •

INTERESTING AFFAIRS IN WARSAW SOCIAL CIRCLES

Warsaw, N. C., Jan. 9.—Mrs. C. F. Carroll entertained with—an informal card party Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. The rooms were beautifully decorated with ivy, holly, pine and Christmas bells; a decorated Christmas tree being a feature.

On New Year's afternoon, "Emerald Cottage," the beautiful home of Mrs. H. F. Pierce, was the scene of one of the most brilliant social gatherings of the Christmas season, when Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. John Ricks entertained the Progressive Whist club. Four tables were arranged for the games and a delightful afternoon was spent by the members.

On Sunday Mrs. Pierce again entertained 16 of her married friends at an old-fashioned dinner. On Monday evening Mrs. Pierce was hostess at a well appointed dinner given in honor of Prof. B. C. Sisk, and Misses Moore and Hatcher, of the graded school faculty, and this time 16 of her young friends were the recipients of her hospitality.

One of the most pleasant meetings in the history of the Rook club was the meeting held on Thursday afternoon with Miss Eula Powell. A delightful afternoon was spent by the 20 members and when the score was counted Mrs. C. F. Carroll had made the highest score, and was gracefully presented with a beautiful embroidery set by Mrs. H. F. Pierce. Miss Fannie Wilson was awarded the booby prize, a beautiful calender.

• • •

PLAY TO BE GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SOROSIS.

"Fi Fi of the Toy Shop", will be presented at the Academy of Music on Friday night, January 22nd, and at matinee on the following afternoon under the auspices of Sorosis. This light and snappy opera or extravaganza has been given in many large cities for the benefit of social, religious and philanthropic organizations.

It was presented in December in Rainbridge, Ga., for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal church of that place and was a great success.

Miss Louise Wise and Mrs. R. W. Barker have the principal roles, these being Fi Fi and Bonnie. The plot is as picturesque as it is fantastic.

Bonnie, the toy maker's daughter, while wandering in the woods near her father's house, is overtaken by the sandman and cast into a magic sleep, during which time dolls in the toy shop come to life for a night of fun and frolic. This is brought to an end by the fairy queen, who appears with the light of early morning and breaks the spell.

The scenes are in the woods near the Toy Shop, the Milky Way and the Garden of Fairy Land. Aside from the interest which naturally surrounds home talent attractions, Fi Fi is a play which merits a large and representative audience.

Mr. Whitman, the manager, has in the few days of training, demonstrated his ability to master every obstacle encountered in the staging of local talent productions.

One of the most attractive features of the programme will be the bridesmaids' dance, which will be participated in by 12 popular debutantes of the city.

The China dolls, paper dolls and fairy dances are most delightful features of the productions.

The chaperones for the rehearsal of the play are as follows: Mesdames W. G. Whitehead, E. K. Bryan, Hugh Macrae, E. L. Prince, R. A. Parsley, Richard Price, J. O. Carr, DeWitt Love, E. M. Gregg, W. A. French, M. G. Saunders, L. B. Sasser, Robert Ruark and M. L. Stover.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. F. T. Abbott, of Newbern, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. Fred Anderson, of Statesville, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. S. A. Dandridge, of Charlotte, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington last night.

—Mr. D. C. Fussel, of Tabor, was registered at the Hotel Wilmington last night.

—Mr. Walter Haverstadt, of Williamston, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington last night.

—Mr. G. C. Lamb, Sr., of Scotland Neck, was registered at the Orton last night.

—Mr. Charles P. Wood, of Rockingham, was among those registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Messrs. T. O. Landis and G. E. Norman, of Charlotte, were guests at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. E. T. Kearns, of High Point, was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Hotel Wilmington.

—Mr. St. Julian L. Springs, of Lake Waccamaw, was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

—Mr. J. J. Matheson, of Bennettsville, S. C., was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

—Mr. W. S. Gill, formerly manager for the Warren Candy Company, expects to leave this week for Chicago, Ill., where he will be general manager of the Berry Candy Company, which owns a factory and two retail stores in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have lived in Wilmington for over a year and have made many friends.

OFFICERS ARE INSTALLED

Carolina Council, Royal Arcanum, Begins Another Year.

At the regular meeting of Carolina Council No. 1874, Royal Arcanum, the following officers for the ensuing year were installed by Deputy Grand Regent J. Edwin Bunting, assisted by Past Regent W. J. Toomer.

Regent—A. F. DeVere.
Vice-Regent—H. E. Robertson.
Orator—L. E. Thomas.
Sitting P. R.—William Hamilton, Sr.
Secretary—H. M. Brimmer.
Treasurer—W. J. Toomer.
Collector—M. F. Allen.
Chaplain—W. F. Busch.
Guide—G. J. Vybel.
Warden—Louis de Ruitter.
Sentry—E. Marion Westbrook.
Trustees—H. E. Bonitz, J. Edwin Bunting and R. H. Brady.

One of the pleasing events at the meeting was the presentation of a past regent's jewel by Deputy Grand Regent Bunting to the retiring regent, Mr. William Hamilton, Sr. Another pleasant feature was the presentation by Grand Secretary H. E. Bonitz of a gold "Royal Arcanum Spoon" to Deputy Grand Regent Bunting and to Mr. C. W. M. Hess, in his usual affable way.

MUSIC AT ST. JAMES'.

Programmes for Morning and Evening Services.

At the morning service at St. James' church, the following music will be sung by the vested choir:

Te Deum, by King Hall.
Jubilate, by E. J. Hopkins.
"Hail to the Lord's Anointed," by Andrews.

Beginning promptly at 7:45, the regular organ recital given every Sunday night by the organist and choirmaster, Mr. Robertson, before service, will comprise the following familiar and popular numbers:

"Evening Star", by Wagner.
"Spring Song", by Mendelssohn.
"Traumerei," by Schumann.

Immediately at the conclusion of the recital, service will begin with the processional hymn, and during the worship, the choir will sing:

"Magnificat," by Tours.
"Nunc Dimittis," by C. E. Clemens, (Unaccompanied).
"Comes at Times", by Woodward.
"Hail to the Lord's Anointed," by Andrews.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

Clarendon Lodge, K. of P., Starts New Year in Good Shape.

At the regular meeting of Clarendon Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, the past week, officers for the year were installed as follows:

Chancellor Commander—R. L. Meares.
Vice Chancellor—R. G. Cosby.
Prelate—Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure.
Master of Work—F. J. Kasehagen.
Master of Exchequer—J. W. Smith.
Keeper of Records and Seal—J. F. Littleton.
Master of Finance—W. J. Toomer.
Master at Arms—G. R. Moore.
Inner Guard—L. R. Hummell.
Outer Guard—G. A. Warren.

The lodge starts the new year with a fine list of newly elected members, and will have work in the different ranks every Tuesday night for some time.

SUNDAY SERVICES

The first great purpose in going to church should be to worship. The second should be to receive instruction from God. A secondary benefit comes from the cultivation of reverence for God and truth. A pleasure attaches to the spiritual exercises in worship and the heart is enlarged toward God and man. For these and other benefits churches invite all who will join in worship work and fellowship.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector—Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Service and sermon 11 A. M. Sunday school 4 P. M. Evening prayer 5 P. M. Service and sermon 8P. M., with Bishop Darst in the chancel, and the Aev. John M. Robeson, one of the attending Presbyters at the consecration, as the preacher. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

St. John's Mission, 1313 N. Fourth street—Sunday school 9:30 A. M., Mr. Virginius Hall, superitendent. Service with illustrated Bible lecture every Wednesday 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

Calvary Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Services Sunday 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Curse ye Meroz." At night, Rev. W. C. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, will preach. Junior B. Y. P. U. will meet at 10 A. M. Deacons' meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Teachers' meeting and prayer meeting Wednesday night, and Senior B. Y. P. U. Thursday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy Communion celebrated with morning service. Preparatory service 10:30 A. M. Subject of sermon in the morning: "The Baptism of Jesus." Sermon in the evening, "Christ Conquering the World." Visitors are invited to these services. Sunday school at 3:30 P. M.

Seventh Day Adventist, corner Third and Princess streets, in the old Odd Fellows' hall, W. L. Adkins, pastor—No Bible class this afternoon. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Subject, "Will All the Israelites be Saved?" Public cordially invited.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, 16th and Market streets—Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. The Rev. A. W. Seabreeze will conduct the services and you are cordially invited.

Southside Baptist church, corner of Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor—Morning worship at 11 o'clock by the pastor. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor of Calvary, will preach by arrangement in exchange of public. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Mid-week service Wednesday night at 7:30. B. Y. P. U. Friday night at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited to all services.

First Baptist church, Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor—Worship at 11 A. M. subject, "The Bow of Promise." 7:30 P. M., "Vision of the Lamb With the 144,000 Sealed Ones". 6:30 P. M. B. Y. P. U. 9:45 A. M., Sunday school.

Winter Park Baptist church, Rev. W. M. Craig, pastor—Preaching every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 10:30 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 P. M.

Delgado Baptist church, Rev. J. A. Heilig, pastor—Preaching every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school 11 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 P. M.

Castle Haynes Baptist church, Rev. W. M. Craig, pastor—Preaching every fourth Sunday 3:30 P. M.

Masonboro Baptist church, Rev. O. N. Marshall, pastor—Worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on the first and third Sundays.

Seagate Baptist church, Rev. O. N. Marshall, pastor—Worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on the second and fourth Sundays. Subjects tomorrow: Morning, "Communion Service." Evening, "Christ's Discipline."

St. James' church, Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock, evening prayer and sermon at 8. Organ recital at 7:45 P. M. Everybody welcome. Come and bring a friend.

Castle Heights Methodist church, 15th and Castle streets—Sunday school at 3:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M., T. C. Ellers, pastor. The public especially invited to all these services.

St. Matthew's Ev. Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor—Morning services 11 o'clock, subject: "The Boy Jesus." Evening service 7:30 o'clock, subject: "The Sinner's Only Hope." Sunday school 10 A. M. Wednesday evening service 8 o'clock. Catechetical class Tuesday afternoon 3:30 o'clock. A most cordial welcome to all the services.

Christian Science Society, Market and 17th streets—Services at 11 A. M., subject of lesson: "Sacrament." Services Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Fifth and Ann streets—First mass 7 A. M. Last mass and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Vespers and sermon 8 P. M.

Grace Street Methodist church, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. J. D. Bundy, pastor—Sunday school 9:45 A. M. Preaching services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "What Paul Did With the Freedom," and evening subject, "The Jew in Connection With Christ's Second Coming." Special music at both services. Prayer meeting 8 P. M. Wednesday. Epworth League Friday 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited to all these meetings.

AVIATION EXHIBITION HERE

Price Company to Show Hydro-Aeroplane January 22, 23 and 24—Mr. Rinehart Coming.

Mr. E. B. Price, general manager of the Price Aviation Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been in the city for the past several days and has arranged to give a three-day aviation exhibition here January 22, 23 and 24, using the Wright hydro-aeroplane, or flying boat, instead of the biplane, which has been seen at other exhibitions here in the past.

The exhibition will take place on and over the Cape Fear river just in front of Riverside Drive, at Sunset Park, where the elevation along the waterfront offers an ideal place for spectators to witness the flying.

A feature in connection with the forthcoming exhibition of especial interest to Wilmingtonians is the fact that Mr. Howard M. Rinehart will be the aviator. Mr. Rinehart was in the city last spring with an aviation company, and his flights at Sunset Park and Wrightsville Beach are remembered by all who witnessed them. He made many friends and acquaintances while here, who will be glad to know that they are to have the pleasure of renewing their acquaintance and seeing him in action again.

It will also be of interest to those who know Mr. Rinehart here that he had a very narrow escape from death last fall at Lynchburg, Va., when, while giving a flight there, a part of the machinery of his biplane broke and he fell a distance of over 1,200 feet. His fall was witnessed by hundreds of spectators, among these being his bride of only 10 days.

The aviator was seriously injured, and in fact, it seemed a miracle that he was not instantly killed. He was unable to be up for over eight weeks, but finally secured the services of a noted specialist in broken and displaced bones, and after his treatment was out in a few days.

Since that time he has been flying at the Wright school at Dayton, and he recently wrote to one of his friends that his accident is now "only a bad dream."

The Price Aviation Company is arranging a tour of the South and Wilmington will be the first exhibition point. The hydro-aeroplane to be used will be shipped direct from the Wright factory at Dayton to Wilmington, and its flight here will be its first, outside of the test flights at the factory.

It is a war model boat, of the type of which so many are now in use in the European war, especially along the coasts of the different countries involved. The hydro-aeroplanes are equally at home on land, water or air. Each boat will carry two passengers, in addition to the aviator.

SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Rev. John M. Robeson Will Preach —Bishop Darst to Attend.

At the service tonight in St. John's church, Third and Red Cross streets, the Rev. John M. Robeson, of Millwood, Va., one of the attending presbyters at the consecration of Bishop Darst, will be the preacher for the evening.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Darst, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will also be present and in the chancel. A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish the privilege of attending this service.

—In the list of those canvassing the city to ascertain the number of men out of work, as it appeared in yesterday's issue. Mr. W. H. Best was given as in charge of one of the districts. This was an error on the part of those making up the list, and Mr. Best asks that it be corrected, as he is not a member of the committee.

TO CONFER WITH MR. STACY

Committee From Council Appointed by Mayor Moore—Relative to New City Charter.

At short session of City Council yesterday afternoon, just previous to the meeting with the central committee directing the movement to provide work for the unemployed, Mayor Moore appointed Councilmen Loughlin, Wood and Jones as members of a committee to confer with Representative W. P. Stacy to consider the question of drawing up a new City Charter if one is to be presented to the General Assembly for passage.

The Mayor's section followed a statement from Councilman Wood, who said that Mr. Stacy had asked him to take up with the Council, the question of the city furnishing him assistance in having a Charter drawn. Mr. Stacy, Councilman Wood stated, had assured him that his sole desire in the matter of changes in the form of city government was to see that Wilmington get the best government possible. He would not have time, mr. Wood said, to draw up a charter himself, and he wanted to know if the city would help him out in the matter. Personally, said Mr. Wood, Mr. Stacy favored the city manager plan, as the members of Council had probably seen in the local press, but if the people of Wilmington desired a genuine commission form of government he would be glad to introduce a bill providing for this.

Councilman Loughlin said that personally he would be glad to render Mr. Stacy any assistance he could. Mr. Wood thought, however, that Council should employ a lawyer to draft the Charter under Mr. Stacy's direction. Councilman Jones suggested that it might first be well to ascertain just what Mr. Stacy intended to do, intimating that if he was not going to be guided by the recommendations of Council as to changes to be made, then he would not be in favor of Council's lending any assistance toward framing a Charter.

"Well, there is one thing certain," said Mr. Wood. "Mr. Stacy can't go up there and make a place for any one man on the Board, and he don't intend to try."

After some further discussion of the mater, the Mayor named Councilmen Loughlin, Jones and Wood on a committee to confer with Mr. Stacy and ascertain his exact wishes in the matter.

Mayor Moore also appointed Councilmen Merritt and Jones as a committee to see the men in charge of the work being done here by the Atlantic Bitulithic Company and urge them to employ local labor, insofar as possible.

Relative to the question of a new Charter, Representative Stacy, in a statement given the press yesterday, suggested that it might be well for the citizens of Wilmington to appoint a Charter committee, to draft such a Charter as the people desire. Mr. Stacy said that Charlotte and Durham have had bills prepared changing their government to the city manager plan, the work being directed by citizens' committees, while a committee in Asheville has prepared a bill for the commission form of government.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: W. M. Cumming and wife to Fannie Daniels, for $350, lot on southwest corner of Bay and Miller streets, 33 by 100 feet in size; W. A. Dick, trustee, to Hansom K. Ruark and wife, for $100 and other considerations, lot No. 11, Carolina Court.

—Suit was started in Superior Court yesterday by Cornelia Livingston against Samuel Livingston. Kellum & Loughlin represent the plaintiff. The action is brought in forma pauperis.

Two Prices

All Coat Suits and Coats Are Now

$5 and $10

Last Reduction.

A. Brown

The Store That Sells WOOLTEX

Jones Business College

SUCCEEDING OLD SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

BACKED BY WILMINGTON BUSINESS MEN AND IN CHARGE OF PROF. G. P. JONES, AN EDUCATOR OF PROVEN ABILITY.

CALL OR WRITE IN THE INTERESTS OF THAT BOY OR GIRL WHOSE FUTURE IS IN YOUR HANDS.

217-219 NORTH FRONT ST. OVER POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

SALE OF FISH PRESS.

On Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Wilmington, N. C., one Basshor Fish Press, at present installed in the plant of the Ocean Fisheries Company, on the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, the purchaser to bear all expenses of removing said property from its present location and to make the necessary arrangements with the owners of the property on which the same is located for the removal of the same.

This 9th day of January, A. D. 1915.

J. ALBERT HUGHES,
Receiver of Thomas C. Basshor Co.
J. O. CARR, Attorney.
ja10-su,w-td

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.

A NEW YEAR'S SUGGESTION

Open a Savings Account as a New Year's Present for yourself and for every member of your family.

DEPOSITS made now and until January 2nd, 1915, inclusive, draw interest from January 1st at Four Per Cent.

OUR NEW HOLIDAY SAVINGS FUND CLUB is still open. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls in Wilmington are paving the way to success by putting their money into this fund.

Start an account now and in addition to inviting success, see if you won't be happier next Christmas than ever before.

DON'T FORGET TO JOIN TODAY

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Front and Chestnut Streets

(Old Murchison National Bank Building.)

WE HAVE THE NEW

Autographic Kodaks

IN STOCK.

Date and Title Your Negatives Permanently, When You Make Them.

The Places you visit, the Autographs of friends you photograph, the Age of the Children, at the time the pictures are made, and the date. All these notations add to the value of your picture record.

Let us show you how simple it is.

WOODALL & SHEPPARD, Inc.

'Phone 131-132. Academy Advance Sales

New Spring Goods

We extend to the Ladies a Very Cordial Invitation to Visit Our Store, and See the Beautiful Selection of New Spring Goods Now on Display. We Take Pleasure in Showing Them, whether you wish to buy or not.

C. H. FORE & CO.

AGENTS FOR PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.

MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$23.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.

T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

50 sacks Seed Rye.
15 sacks Seed Wheat.
500 rolls Bagging.
700 bundles Cotton Ties.
2000 bbls. Flour in sacks and in barrels and half-barrels, wood.
200 bags Coffee.
300 bbls. Molasses.
3000 kegs Nails, both wire and cuts.

Also all kinds of Canned Goods, Cakes and Crackers, and last, but not least — Western Gun Shells of all sizes.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wilmington, North Carolina

A Treat

to the buying public to see and participate in the new and popular articles of jewelry which the SEASON and LATEST CREATIONS has made the theatre of attraction at our store.

GEO. W. HUGGINS

The Jeweler

PROSPECTS FOR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1915

General Crop and Business Conditions in America.

Reported as of December 12, 1914, by Committee on Statistics and Standards of Chamber of Commerce of United States.

The committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has just issued a report on "General Crop and Business Conditions, as of December 12, 1914." The report is accompanied by a map giving graphic illustration of conditions in the various industries and of the prospects for business during the first three months of 1915.

While acknowledging the widespread and depressing effects of the European war on industrial and commercial conditions, the report is generally reassuring. Economy naturally prevails among all classes, though remarks have been noted that this does not extend to automobiles. Purchases of goods for future delivery are far smaller than usual. Collections are uniformly reported as poor. Lately, a marked change has been noted in a lessening of the earlier difficulty of obtaining loans from banks and in an easing of interest rates. It is stated that conditions in the South, while slowly improving, still present a serious problem. Elsewhere the feeling gathers strength that a steadily improving future is immediately ahead.

Crop Yields Large.

Crops in general have been good. The entire wheat crop shows an increase of 12 1-2 per cent over that of last year, and in some Southern points the increase is over 100 per cent. The report states that all indications are that the amount of wheat being held for higher prices is much less than is generally supposed. It is especially worthy of note that some sections are planting winter wheat for the first time in their history and it is predicted that if the war continues until spring, the acreage planted in grains will exceed that of all former years. The sugar cane crop promises to be a good one and to command remunerative prices. The report points out that while we ordinarily get most of our supply from Germany, there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary seed and a larger acreage of sugar beets is expected next spring than in 1914.

The fruit yield was unusually large, but a large portion is being held in many localities as prices have been low and in the main unsatisfactory. Apples in particular have been stored until prices are more favorable. This condition applies also to the potato crop.

Cattle Business Handicapped.

The cattle business is confronted by a serious handicap in the fact that there is great difficulty in obtaining loans on cattle. The industry is further unfavorably affected in the Central West, owing to the quarantine resulting from the foot and mouth disease. In this section hog cholera is also prevalent, though not so destructive as last year. The sheep and wool industry is reported as in excellent shape. Large purchases of horses at good prices have been made by European governments but the market for mules continues slow and dragging. The report states that the raising of poultry as a commercial proposition is assuming large proportions in all sections.

Factories Picking Up.

There is encouragement in the statement that many factories which have been idle are preparing to start up and that more men are being taken on by factories which have been running with decreased force. The report states that the flour mills have been fortunate in being affected only slightly by the general depression. Some cotton and textile mills are also favored to a lesser extent in this connection, although cotton mills, while fairly busy, are [illegible] be accumulating goods.

Depression in Mining.

General mining conditions are stated as generally poor. This is especially true of the phosphate mines in Florida which formerly shipped most of their product to Europe. Many mines are closed down and the remainder running from one-quarter to one-half time. An exception to this general depression, according to the report, is zinc, which is quoted as being in excellent condition. Lead is also reported as being in better condition than is true of the other lines. The oil business is stated as varying from poor to fair because of low prices and the falling off in demand.

The lack of building has caused many lumber mills to close down and others to run only two to four days a week, and has likewise closed many of the stone, slate, and marble quarries. However, these conditions are now beginning to mend and orders are showing some increase.

The committee on statistics and standards of the National Chamber which prepared the report, is composed of the following: A. W. Douglas, chairman, St. Louis; A. Ross Hill, Colombia, Mo.; Byron W. Holt, New York City; C. J. McPherson, Frankfort, Ind.; Dan Norman, Chicago; Lewis W. Parker, Greenville, S. C.; and N. I. Stone, New York City.

MITCHELL MONUMENT HAS NOT BEEN DYNAMITED

Slightly Damaged, Probably by Wind, Says Mountain Guide.

(Charlotte Observer)

Pensacola, N. C. Jan. 8.—Since the report sent out from Asheville and was published in The Observer that the monument on Mount Mitchell had been destroyed by dynamite Dolph Wilson has been on Mount Mitchell and he says the report is not true. Mr. Wilson is a Black Mountain guide and he was on top of Mount Mitchell Tuesday. He says a section of the monument down to where there was a gash made several years ago has recently been blown off, as he thinks by the wind. The monument has not been torn away by dynamite or other means. Your correspondent got this information from the son of Mr. Wilson, who is perfectly reliable. Also Dolph Wilson is one of the most reliable men of this section Asheville has evidenty been misinformed.

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 8.—Thursday in Elm City two deaths occurred in the same family within 24 hours. Mr. W. C. Armstrong died first and shortly after his mother, Mrs. C. J. Armstrong died. The services were held together Friday afternoon.

WASHINGTON STORY DOUBTED

Belief Here is That Customs House Bids Will be Called for Thursday Instead of Opened.

In view of the extra efforts put forth by Wilmington business men during the close of 1914, even to the extent of sending a committee to Washington to urge the early beginning of work on the project, the news contained in the Washington dispatches to yesterday's paper that the Treasury Department had announced that bids for the construction of Wilmington's handsome new custom house would be opened next Thursday, was regarded literally as being "too good to be true," or words to that effect.

The announcement was generally discussed in the city yesterday and many, more or less acquainted with departmental affairs in Washington, were inclined to the belief that what the correspondent at Washington intended to say was that bids would be called for on the date mentioned instead of that they would actually be opened. It was pointed out that so far as is known in Wilmington there has been no advertisement for bids and that even if bids are now invited, the time is likely too short for contractors to submit their proposals.

However, even if it is a fact that bids will be only called for next Thursday, this is very good news indeed and the general hope is expressed that the conditions of bidding will be so worded that work may begin at the earliest possible moment in view of the labor conditions just at present. This phase of the question will likely be strongly urged by the second committee which will go to Washington this week to do what they can to get the work under way at once.

The Star yesterday communicated by wire with its Washington correspondent, Mr. Parker R. Anderson, to ascertain if there had not been a misconstruction of the announcement of the Treasury Department as to the opening of the bids instead of the call for bids on the date mentioned, but the correspondent on account of the Saturday half holiday in Washington, was not able to communicate with the supervising architect of the Treasury Department as he had hoped.

The visit of the committee to Washington to urge that plans be pushed for beginning work upon the customs house at an early date has been postponed from tomorrow until Wednesday, on account of the fact that Senator Simmons will be out of Washington until Wednesday.

NEGRO BOYS ARRESTED.

Policemen Got on the Job and Ferret Out Source of Robbery.

There are five young negro boys locked up at the police station, their names being given as James Green, Jr., Lyman Shaw, Clayton Marshburn, John Bryant and John Jacobs, and there is all sorts of evidence against them to show that they were connected with a robbery at the home of Mr. Harry Land, No. 311 Castle street, on Thursday night when five $5 and six $2.50 gold pieces and a lady's gold watch were taken from a bureau drawer.

Policeman J. S. Lane and Plainclothesmen Leon George and D. W. Coleman, worked up the cases and recovered a part of the money and also the watch. The boys disposed of a part of the money, buying two watches at one place and a cake at another. They were enjoying their newly found wealth immensely until the police yesterday got busy. They made various counter charges as to who did it.

A problem for the Recorder will be to know what to do with the pickaninnies should he find that any of them robbed the house. None of them is over 12 years old.

WOOD COSTS MONEY.

But Fred Rasenberg is Alleged to Have Been Getting It Free.

Wood costs money and in these days when many men have a hard time getting work it is not always an easy matter for them to get wood with which to keep their families warm. The Wilmington Steam Laundry, corner of Front and Orange streets, has been missing wood for several weeks. The matter was reported to the police department and last night Special Officer B. H. Jones was sent to keep watch.

He didn't watch long before he saw Fred Rasenberg, a white man, who lives nearby, come into the yard. The officer says that he got an armful of wood. Rasenberg says he didn't. Anyway, he was locked up at the police station on a charge of larceny and will have to explain to the Recorder Monday morning.

ENTERS REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Mr. C. F. Salling to be Associated With Mr. Geo. B. Applewhite.

Mr. C. F. Salling, formerly with Stewart & Oterson, has given up this position and has gone into the real estate business. He will be associated with Mr. Geo. B. Applewhite, who conducts a general business as real estate and renting agent at No. 210 Princess street, and will have charge of the renting department.

He is a young man well acquainted with the city and has a host of friends, who will wish for him much success in his new field.

—The quarterly meeting of the Associated Charities will be held at the office of the organization in the basement of the Court House tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WITH THE MAN IN THE STREET

Success—and Then—Following a line of work that has of necessity brought him into more or less intimate contact with men who have achieved success in business, professional and political life, the Man in the Street has been impressed with one fact above all others—that ordinarily by the time a man has won success he has lost the capacity to enjoy it.

Just why this is so, or should be so, the writer does not attempt to explain, and is content to leave the explanation to the telegraph editor, the night editor or some of the other amateur philosophers around the shop who are wont to theorize on the inconsistencies of life and love and other mysteries defying solution.

But so it is and always has been—perhaps it always will be so. A man fights and struggles and battles for the better part of a life time, one in a thousand finally grasp that elusive thing called success—and finds it a bauble. He captures success only to find that success has captured him and it chains him hard and fast to a responsibility and a routine that leaves little time and less energy to be devoted to the mere enjoyment of the luxuries that it makes possibles. Luxuries then become a means to an end, mere devices to save time and increase efficiency, rather than to aid the enjoyment of leisure moments that never come.

What a travesty it all appears.

But it is all part of the influnite plan and, on further contemplates, there is this consoling thought. A man who has won success has usually done so by making himself a man, and to do this he has been forced to appreciate the importance of man's responsibility to his fellowman—that his life was not given to him to be used for his own benefit alone. And if he puts the conception of this knowledge to the proper practice, therein he has found his reward.

Newspaper Writing—A newspaper man, grinding out from two to five columns of routine, everyday newspaper stories, has little time to devote to style and form and other points of fine writing. Often in his haste he tramples underfoot many of the rules of grammar and rhetoric and his punctuation is seldom all that it should be. But the average newspaper reader has no complaint to make of these minor faults, and so it has come to be the custom that so long as the reporter combines a concise and accurate statement of facts, a proper spelling of names and the necessary brevity demanded by the reading public, his effort is accepted as good newspaper work.

But occasionally—very rarely to be sure—most every newspaper man writes a story that is a classic of its kind. Such stories are usually simply written, largely devoid of adjectives and high sounding phrases and are wholly without pretension. Yet somehow they soar above the commonplace and attains a distinction that entitles them to rank as literature.

And, it might be further stated that such stories usually write themselves. That is, the reporter has to expend very little mental effort on their composition. Whereas he may rack his brain until he is exhausted trying to clothe a story properly, and yet fail to give it distinction, when he sits down and finds that the old typewriter can hardly operate fast enough to transfer his words and phrases to the visible form, when the substance and form of his story outlines itself in his mind's eye without conscious mental effort on his part, then he may be pretty certain that he is writing something that has the punch.

Most newspaper man keep scrap books, and to the credit of the modesty of the tribe, you will seldom find one who has much of his own "stuff" in his scrap book. And if he'll talk about the matter to you, he will be pretty certain to confess that those of his own stories contained in his scrap book are the ones that "wrote themselves."

The Pity of It—There is a woman, and her face has all the sweetness of a Madonna, save for one feature. Around her mouth is the bitterest expression we have ever seen on a human face.

She is not a young woman, neither is she aged. And the years that have passed over her have left few visible marks. She ranks easily as one of the most beautiful women in her town; has a host of friends and admirers, a loving husband, a beautiful home, and if not wealth at least enough for much more than the necessities of life.

One would think, but for that bitter half smile on her lips, that she is ideally happy. But she is not, for the one great longing of her life must go unsatisfied.

For she is childless.

Ah, the pity of it! The mother face, the mother heart, the mother soul, and doomed to go through all the years and never know the joy of the tiny clinging hands and the warmth of a soft little form nestled against her breast.

And there is another woman, and her face, when she relaxes the false smirk she wears in society, is as hard as that of a woman of the streets. She too has a husband, a beautiful home, ample means, and many acquainances—we did not say friends.

Furthermore, she has a handsome little son. And, to all outward appearances she thinks less of him than a man does of his dog. She fills her days and evenings with card parties, and teas, and matinees and calls—an endless round of social "duties," and the child is left to the care of an ignorant servant, to his own devices—allowed to grow up almost like a weed by the pathway.

Why should this be so?

The combined wisdom of this and other ages and the faith and trust in those that are to come, fails to furnish the answer.

Something of a Man—Say what you will for the doctrine of turning the other cheek, you must admit that practically all of the world respects an upstanding, two-fisted fighting man. Not the bullying, trouble seeking type, but one who is ready to back up his principles and his self-respect by the might of his physical manhood.

Usually men of this type are cool-headed, even when they fight, and some of them—the deadliest—go into a fight with a smile on their lips. The writer remembers, back in the days of his boyhood, a man of this kind. He has a clean-cut, strong-charactered young fellow, and while he never sought a fight, he was ever ready to meet a trouble seeker half way, and he always did so smilingly. That smile led many a man to misjudge him, too, for men of the bullying type are not usually able to understand a man who fights with a smile on his lips. As a consequence some of them found themselves out of the hostilities before they were even aware that they had started, for the boy had a punch that was usually good for the count.

The only time we ever heard of him failing to smile when threatened with a fight, and, so far as we know, the only time he ever refused to fight on what any fair-minded man would have said was sufficient provocation, was once when a physical weakling, who would have been absolutely helpless in his hands, emboldened by an overplus of cheap whiskey, took it into his head to "call" the smiling fighter. He did, and the language he used was blistering. Furthermore, the young man took it all, turned his back and walked away.

And hereby he proved himself something of a man, for his course required far more courage than would have been needed to slap the drunken weakling head over heels.

GOODMAN'S

The House of Fashion and Quality Ladies' Garments

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES AND LINGERIE

Final Clearing and Wind Up Season Sale, Monday and Tuesday

We have offered wonderful values this season, but now that our stock is breaking daily in the different lines of Ready-to-Wear that we carry, we prefer to make one tremendous **sacrifice sale** of same to clear out all odds and ends. We have a few Suits, Coats, Dresses, and quite a variety of Waists, that we are very anxious to get rid of—so here goes same at the following prices:

Every Suit that is left worth $20.00 and$25.00, this sale at **$5.00.**

Every Coat that is left worth $15.00 and $20.00 now goes at **$5.00.**

Every Dress that is in the house now goes at **$10.00.**

Every Skirt that is here is to be sold at **$2.75** each.

Every Waist in the house formerly $2.00, $3.50 and $5.00 now goes at **$1.75** each

Crepe de Chine Kimonas formerly $5.00 and $7.50 now go at **$3.75** each.

Party and Dance Frocks formerly $20.00 and $2.50 now going at **$10.00** each.

Every Rain Coat, Kenyon's make, absolutely guaranteed worth $10.00, now for **$5.75.**

Lingerie Waists, formerly $1.50, this sale, to clean out, at **55c.**

House Dresses, formerly $1.50 and $2.50, this sale at **65c.**

Crepe de Chine, Messaline and Jersey Petticoats, in all colors, black included, formerly $4.00, $5.00 and $6.50, now going at **$2.75** each.

This is our last clearing sale for this season, and it is going to prove the record-breaker for any sale ever attempted in this city.

Positively no Goods Sent Out on Approval.

Yours For Increased Business.

GOODMAN'S

NEW STEP IN RAILWAY PASSENGER CAR SANITATION

United States Public Health Service Suggests Solution.

The following is a circular just sent out by the United States Public Health Service:

There are many things tolerated in this world only because no satisfactory remedy has been proposed. Railroad and steamboat officials have long been interested in the discovery of some means for the sanitary disposal of the sewage from trains and vessels. As handled at present this sewage is a serious menace to the public health, since its promiscuous discharge on the watershed crossed by a train or the seeds of an epidemic of waterborne disease, such as typhoid fever or dysentery.

Fully realizing that no improvement in the present conditions would be possible until some practical measure had been suggested, the United States Public Health Service has been at work for some time on this problem. A preliminary report just issued described what is believed to be the most satisfactory remedy so far proposed.

By the installation of a very simple apparatus and the use of the oldest and best known disinfectant, heat, every railroad train and vessel can be so equipped as to sterilize at a very small cost its sewage, which after becoming practically unobjectionable is automatically discharged.

Actual tests of a model of this apparatus show that it kills 99.9 per cent. of the total number of bacteria in sewage, and climates completely the characteristic intestinal organism, bacillus codi, regarded by sanitarians as typical of the disease-producing germs. Such a degree of sewage sterilization had not been attained before, and the studies of the public health service must therefore help in solving a difficult problem facing health authorities and railroad and steamer officials.

YOUR HAIR NEEDS PARISIAN SAGE

It Quickly Removes Dandruff, Stops Falling Hair and Scalp Itch.

Just because your hair is full of dandruff, thin, streaky, dull, and never will do up to look pretty, do not think it must be so. Beautiful hair, thick, fluffy, lustrous, and absolutely free from dandruff, is only a matter of care. Hair is like a plant—it needs attention to make it grow strong and beautiful.

Parisian Sage is one of the most helpful and invigorating tonics known. Just one application stops itching head, removes every trace of dandruff, cleanses the hair and scalp of all dust and excess oil. It goes right to the hair roots, stimulating them and furnishing the nourishment that is needed—the hair becomes soft, fluffy, abundant and radiant with life.

Parisian Sage not only saves the hair and stimulates it to grow long and heavy, but gives it an incomparable gloss and beauty.

Get a bottle from R. R. Bellamy, Druggist, or any drug or toilet counter. It's not expensive and you cannot be disappointed with this delicately perfumed and helpful tonic, for even the first application will give the hair beauty and charm.

Corn Comes Off as Easy as You Please!

"Gets-It" Being Used by Millions!

It is the first time that a real, sure-as-fate corn cure has ever been discovered. "GETS-IT" is the new

Find the Lady Who Uses the World's Greatest Corn-Cure, "GETS-IT."

corn-ender, based on an entirely new principle. It is a new, different formula, never successfully imitated. It makes corns shrivel and then vanish. Two drops do the work. You don't bundle up your toe any more with sticky tape and plasters that press down on the poor corn—no more flesh-eating salves that don't "stay put," no more hacking at corns with knives or razors, no more bleeding or danger of blood poison. No more limping around for days with sore corns, no more corn pains. "GETS-IT" is now the biggest-selling corn cure in the world. Use it on any hard or soft corn, wart, callus or bunion. Tonight's the night.

"GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

COAL :: COAL

Egg, Stove and Chestnut, Logan Lump and Pocahontas, Run of Mine.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

750,000 Shingles, All Grades and Sizes.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Everything in This Line.

We Offer Close Prices, Prompt Service and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.

W. B Thorpe & Company

'Phone 789.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

In the Heart of the City

Try Our Special Sunday Dinners

C. E. HOOPER, Manager.

BUILD WITH BRICK

We have over a Million in Stock, and in a position to make Low Prices and Quick Deliveries.

Roger Moore's Sons & Co.

Star Business Locals Get Results

CHAIRMAN HOOVER TELLS OF RELIEF WORK FOR BELGIUM

Every Cent Collected in America Goes to Actual Purchase of Food, Says the Head of the Commission for Relief of Those Famishing in the Little Country Converted Into a Battlefield.

At a recent gathering of American business men at the Luncheon Club, in London, Chairman Herbert C. Hoover of the commission for relief in Belgium spoke of the organization and work of the Commission and the plight of the Belgian people which called it into being. He said that close harmony existed between the Commission and the National Committee in Belgium.

In describing the work of the latter body, Mr. Hoover said; "Its patron, protector and most ardent spirit is the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, for whom the Belgian people cherish a justifiable and undying affection".

Mr. Hoover described the financial plan mapped out by the Commission, under which every cent collected in America is expended for the actual purchase of food without any deductions for the cost or delivery and distribution

The response of the American people to the appeal in behalf of the Belgians was even greater than their contributions for the sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake, Mr. Hoover continued. The Commission now has on the way or under charter thirty-two ships, which, however, will provide a supply of food for only a few weeks.

Mr. Hoover pointed out the absolute necessity of having active workers on the Commission, stating that even the diplomatic members were not merely ornamental. He said that the Commission was perhaps the only philanthropic organization in the world which issues weekly balance sheets, and that there was none whose administration costs less in proportion to its turnover.

Given Aid by Germans

In regard to the relations which the Commission has established with the various belligerents, Mr. Hoover said:

"I wish to say a few words upon the diplomatic situation in connection with this work. I make this statement in view of the discussion which is now raging around these points. The first thing I wish to make clear, with emphasis is that the Germans are not interfering with the distribution of this foodstuff. Not one mouthful has gone down a German throat yet, nor do I believe it ever will. We have had nothing but help from the Germans.

"When we were asked to undertake this work the great question which arose in our minds was, why don't the Germans provision the people of Belgium? We were told that under international law it was the duty of an occupying army to feed the civil population. We were told further by certain independent elements in England that in importing foodstuffs into Belgium we were relieving the Germans of their moral and legal duties, that we were performing unnecessary labor, and that above all we were in effect supplying England's enemy with foodstuffs, by thus relaxing the demands which otherwise would have fallen upon the stores of the Germans.

"Furthermore, we were told that it would be necessary for the occupying army to increase its force in order to put down violence on the part of a starving population, and that therefore Germany's forces would be occupied otherwise than on the firing line.

Germans Blame British

"These are largely the views of the English soldier. The German soldier, on the other hand, states that the Belgians hitherto have imported two-thirds of their food supplies, that the civil population still possesses resources in credit which would be available upon the return of industrial activity and that in taking the harbor of Antwerp the gateway was opened to the neutral world through which the Belgians could provision themselves.

"It is also said that nothing prevents the normal flow of trade and the revival of industry in Belgium except the British navy, and that therefore the moral responsibility for the starvation of this population rests with the allies. It is stated furthermore that the people of Belgium by their hostility seriously disconcerted the German plans, that their continued hostility requires considerable forces of occupation, and that the Belgians refuse to operate the public services of their country, therefore compelling the Germans to carry on these services with soldiers.

"For this reason, it is argued, the civil population is still assisting the allies, and since the allies have these benefits they are morally obligated to support the population. Furthermore it is said that while the German food supply is adequate to carry on the war to its end, if that country had to take upon its back the additional load of feeding 7,000,000 persons their stores might be depleted seriously; and as their national integrity is at stake they do not propose to do it.

7,000,000 Now Dependent

"I am not offering either of these as being my own. I could suggest views as being my own. I could suggest dialectic replies to both of these series of arguments. I am merely placing before you the argument which is in progress among these clashing powers in reference to a matter which concerns the life of 7,000,000 persons, of whom 5,000,000 are women and children.

"The American people's ideals of humanity never have shone so brightly as at present.

"I have an observation to make with regard to the arguments I outlined, not by way of refutation, but with reference to the American point of view. It is that before the question is settled as to who is morally responsible for the feeding of the Belgians these people will have been starved and violence will have broken out in that country. There has been a large loss of life among innocent people already in certain districts which we have not been able to penetrate. Attempts have been made by the starving population to seize German military stores, and the resultant loss of life has been serious.

"Another observation which I wish to make is that in this time of intense national hatreds discussion of the right or wrong of a problem of this kind becomes, as time goes on, only the more acute. Each side aligns itself with greater obstinacy. In the meantime the Belgians starve. It is enough for America that seven millions of humanity are in the hoppers, passing between two gigantic millstones The Belgians are not a people who

bition of their soldiers or their sailors.

None Regrets Fight

"They, like our own people, have sought to conquer only by the ways of peace, industry and intellect. They have fought a hard fight. I have not yet met a man in Belgium who regrets in the least having made the struggle. At this moment, surrounded by a ring of steel, 1,500,000 persons are in the bread line, and no household in Belgium has bread to eat except it comes through us. The natural philanthropy of our American people, our wealth and our abundance— these are the arguments which we put forward."

Mr. Hoover was introduced by Ambassador Page.

M'ADOO CHAMPIONS SHIP BUYING BILL

As Only Means to an Adequate American Merchant Marine.

NO PARTISAN QUESTION

Promises to Overcome Many of the Obstacles the European War Has Thrust in Path of American Trade Expansion.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Secretary McAdoo declared tonight in a speech to the Commercial Club of Chicago that the administration ship purchase bill now pending in Congress offers the only solution of the problem of how to build up an adequate American merchant marine. It promises, he said, to overcome many of the obstacles the European war has thrust in the path of American trade expansion and to help prosperity.

The creation of an American merchant marine, he argued, is not a partisan question but a policy which has received the indorsement of both the Democratic and Republican parties for 35 years. Failure of the Republican party to legislate to that end, in 20 years of power, he said, showed it the more culpable.

"The Democratic party," he added, "now has the power to legislate, and it will be equally culpable if it fails to act. It will be even more culpable, if it does nothing, since the emergency created by the European war has emphasized, as nothing else could have done, the supreme folly of subjecting the foreign commerce of this great nation to the hazards of ocean transportation under the flags of nations now engaged in the most gigantic war of all time. Regardless of these hazards, it is even greater folly from an economic point of view, to continue deliberately the policy of trying to build up a great foreign trade by leaving to our rivals the control of the vitally important instrumentalities of ocean transportation. So long as our competitors own the ships, they make the rates, they control the service and they determine the routes. With this power it is easy to favor their own commerce and discriminate against ours.

"So long as England commands the sea, our commerce will not be stopped. But who can foretell the eventualities of a great war? It is conceivable that a daring German squadron might get into the Atlantic and play havoc without commerce in British bottoms. No one can tell how long the war will last and every day that it continues our foreign trade is subject to its vicissitudes and dangers. Is it fair to our producers, our merchants and our manufacturers to force such risks upon them? Are we justified in putting the prosperity of our country in needless jeopardy?"

The Secretary pointed out that the withdrawal of 13 per cent. of the world's total steam tonnage—which before the war amounted to 45,400,000 tons—had operated to increase ocean freight rates in unprecedented fashion. The lack of American bottoms and the fact that neutral ships can not be depended upon has practically destroyed the trade of the United States with some of the belligerent nations in non-contraband articles. Mr. McAdoo referred to the increase in rates and said that on all commodities it has amounted to between 50 and 300 per cent. whether cargoes were for English, European or Mediterranean ports.

"These enormous increases," he said, "constitute a heavy tax on the American producer. They are reflected in the lessened prices which he has been compelled to take for his product. The increased cost of carrying American produce and commodities to European ports since the war broke out runs into millions.

"This great sum represents a heavy toll that has been exacted by foreign steamship owners from American shippers and producers. It is, in effect, a penalty they are paying for the failure of American politicians to carry out their repeated promises to the American people. Foreign owners may increase their rates over night, arbitrarily—we have no power to prevent it—and we must pay the price or stop our shipments. Already our commerce is being injured and our prosperity is being retarded by the relentless hand of tribute which lies heavily upon it and which will lie more heavily upon it with each day that passes, because ocean freight rates are still rising."

Opportunity to grasp a large amount of trade is knocking at the door of the nation, the Secretary declared, but business men must have assurance of

can flag, equal in quality, reliability and regularity with European competitors.

"American trade in foreign markets," he said, "will follow transportation under the American flag and thrive as it never did before. The markets of the world are before us, the Orient as well as South America. Enterprise and courage are needed to secure them."

Mr. McAdoo urged that efforts to build up a merchant marine through ship subsidy had failed, that the policy of discriminating tariff duties favoring imports in American ships had been proved unworkable. Guarantees of principle and interest of bonds issued by private corporations engaged in shipping, he said, was not worthy of serious consideration. The alternative left to those who wish to see the American flag flying in every port was in the bill now in Congress with its private corporation of which the government shall own 51 per cent. of the stock.

The main objection to that plan, he pointed out, has been that it puts the government in the shipping business. That, he declared, had a familiar sound. It was argued against the Federal Reserve act, he said, that it would put the government in the banking business, but the law "has proved of inestimable value to the business interests of the country." In support of his contention that the argument was not tenable, the Secretary pointed out that some of the leading business men and bankers of the country urged the passage of a war risk insurance bill which put the government in the business of carrying marine war risk; he referred to the experience of the government with the Panama Railroad Company whose entire stock is in its hands, and to the recent legislation to authorize the government to construct a railroad in Alaska.

"The objection that the government must never go into private business," said Mr. McAdoo in conclusion, "even though private capital refuses to engage in such business, when the interests of the people imperatively demand it, is always urged against any progressive step of this character. Are we to be deterred from doing, through the agencies of government, what is essential to the welfare of our people, when private capital can not be secured? While I believe that the government should not engage in business where private enterprises can be depended upon for the purpose, I am not afraid of the government going into business where private capital refuses, and where the business in which the government is to engage is for the benefit of all people of the country. I am afraid of the government going into private business when it is for the benefit of special interests or to serve the selfish purposes of some particular class.

"For 50 years we have waited for private capital to provide an American merchant marine. For 50 years our foreign trade has languished while we have waited. Shall we wait any longer upon a fatuous hope or lean any longer upon a broken reed?

"If the shipping bill is objected to by our opponents, what practical suggestion or remedy have they to offer? The American people will not be content with academic objections. They do not want a practical plan rejected unless a better substitute is offered. Let the opponents of this bill present such a substitute or let them hold their peace.

"Will the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives in Congress meet the cry of the American manufacturer, the American business man and the American banker, by immediately passing this measure, which will set our great country upon a new career of world influence? Will they vote now to carry out their long neglected pledges to the people? Will they emancipate American commerce from dependence upon foreign vessels and set it safely on the highway of peaceful conquest, under the American flag, of the open markets of the world.

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, Phone 110. American National Bank.—Advertisement. 12

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

Genuine Merit Required to Win the People's Confidence.

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Roo" is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcels Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention the

For Weakness and Loss of Appetite, The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVES TASTELESS Chill TONIC, drives out Malaria and builds up the system. A true tonic and sure Appetizer. For adults and children, 50 cents.

(advertisement.)

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Everything in Season.

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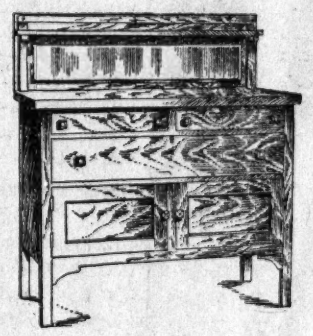
Phone 158.

This $15.00 substantial Mission or Fumed Library Table, 24x36, Solid Quarter-Sawed Tops.

$8.75

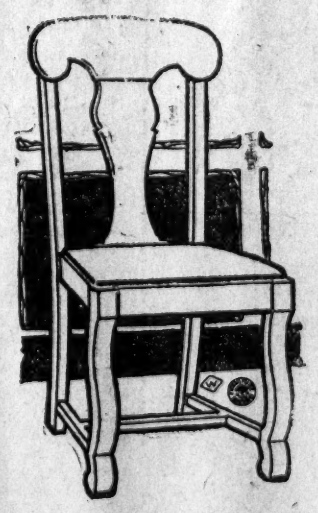
This $35.00 Mission Buffet, 48 inches wide, 20 inches deep.

$17.50



This $5.00 Solid Quarter-Sawed Colonial Golden Oak Chair; genuine leatheer slip seat.

$2.85



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STERCHI-BANCROFT-RICH CO'S.

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THE MOST STUPENDOUS AND ASTOUNDING OFFER WE HAVE EVER MADE

Our Entire Stock of Fine Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and House Furnishings at Reductions of

25 Per Cent to 50 Per Cent

On account of contemplated changes to be made in this business, we have instructions from the president of this company to begin this week the greatest **Cut Price Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings** ever before offered the Wilmington public. It is a known fact that this store carries the largest and best selected lines in Eastern Carolina, all of which, excepting Phonographs and Sectional Book-Cases, will be offered at **Reductions of One-Fourth to One-Half Off** our regular Plain-Figure Prices. Those contemplating buying Furniture any time within the next 12 months will do well to take advantage of this wonderful **Hurry Out Sale**, as it is an opportunity of a lifetime.

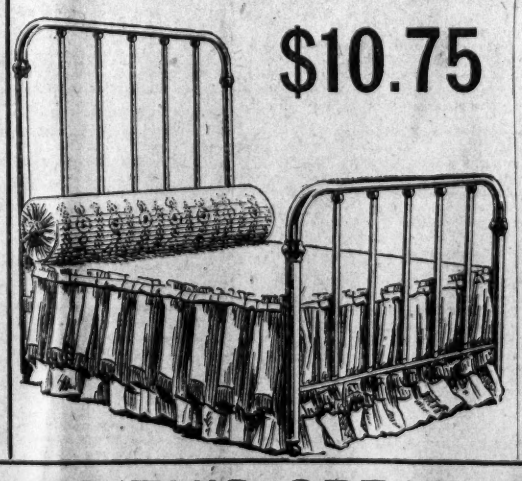
This Sale is for Cash Only. We Will Store Free of Charge All Goods Till Wanted

Just a Few Hurry Out Prices For Comparison

$10.00 9x12 Crex Rugs	$ 6.25	$ 7.50 Solid Mahogany Rockers	$ 3.95
$12.00 9x12 Rag Rugs	6.75	$ 6.50 Solid Mahogany Desk Chairs	3.45
$17.50 9x12 Seamless Brussels Rugs	9.65	$19.00 Golden Oak Library Table	11.75
$19.00 9x12 Seamless Brussels Rugs	10.75	$125.00 Solid Mahogany Dresser	48.50
$25.00 9x12 Axminster Rugs	14.85	$ 9.00 Golden Oak Rockers, leather seat	4.85
$27.50 9x12 Axminster Rugs	16.75	$19.50 Mahogany Dresser	9.75
$30.00 9x12 Seamless Smyrna Rugs	18.75	$27.50 Golden Oak Buffet	$15.75
$50.00 9x12 Genuine Wilton Rugs	29.50	$10.00 Mission Rocker	5.25
$60.00 9x12 Genuine Wilton Rugs	38.75	$40.00 Mission Dining Table	$17.50
$ 5.50 and $6.00 Axminster Rugs, 6 feet long	3.35	$19.00 Solid Cedar Chests	11.75
$ 4.50 Velvet Rugs, 6 feet long	2.45	$ 3.00 Mahogany Center Tables	1.75
$ 6.50 Wool Blankets	3.75	$45.00 Brass Bed	22.50
40c China Matting, a yard	22 1-2c	$65.00 Mahogany Chiffoniere	33.75
35c Jap. Matting	19 1-2c	$ 7.50 Roll Edge Cotton Mattresses	4.25

This Beautiful $22.50 Genuine Brass Bed, finished in finest English Lacquer,

$10.75



This $7.50 Mission or Fumed Rocker with upholstered spring seat,

$3.85

This $18.00 Genuine Ostermoor Mattress, built to last a lifetime; a real $18.00 value.

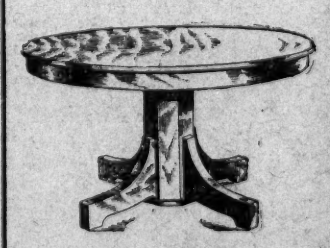
$11.45

This beautiful $7.00 Parlor Table, in Solid Quarter-Sawed Golden Oak, or Imitation Mahogany.

$4.35

This $15.00 Fumed or Mission Extension Table, 42 inches, round top, 6-foot extension.

$7.75



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HURRY TO THIS GREAT HURRY OUT SALE

STERCHI-BANCROFT-RICH CO.

A MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY ON AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Address Delivered Before the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, Late American Minister to Argentine Republic.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—In addressing the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, here this week, Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, late American minister to Argentina, brought what he termed a message from the country on foreign trade. His address follows:

Listen to a message from the country, "give new freedom to our railroads and our dying merchant marine so that they can aid our crusade for foreign trade, and permit American labor employers to combine abroad so as successfully to compete there against foreign combinations paying much lower wages."

So audible is this message in all parts of our land that if there be legislators who have not already heard at least some of its wave sounds, then there must be something wrong with their political wireless telegraph apparatus, or, to drop into archaic phrase, "they haven't got their ears to the ground" This message comes from an aroused country which has recently become aware of certain entanglements that it wants removed. Rip Van Winkle has awakened from his long repose in the Catskills of home trade, but the first few attempts to stretch himself have revealed that clinging creepers have grown about his limbs. Those creepers will have to go, and if the sharpness of existing legislative wits are not sharp enough to cut them, others will be found to do it.

The country from which this message comes is no longer a country where the farmer sees no further than his boundary fence, or the banker his local customers, or the merchant the home market alone. Not only are farmer, banker and merchant alike become students of foreign trade, but advanced students— they know both what they want and also the handicaps that hamper them, and they want these handicaps removed. And this message of theirs was learned by the writer from nearly 200 chambers of commerce all over the country. It is surprising how much there is for a man to learn when once he gets away from the localism of Manhattan Island, and comes into touch with that marvelous campaign for community-bettering now so vigorously carried on by the commercial bodies of our land. My message to them was of South America, the value of its friendship and of its trade opportunities, but the message they send back is of far wider import, deserving the attention of us all and especially of those to whom we have delegated the making of our laws and the conduct of our government. These chambers of commerce have now gotten far beyond their old discussions of the need for foreign markets as a field for the expansion of our manufacturing, or as a balance to offset any temporary contraction in home markets. No, they are away beyond that. The study of the railroad rebate evil and its correction led them to learn that those domestic rebates were but trifles in comparison with the rebates given foreighers by the foreign shipping conference combine in ocean freights, which annually transfer from our pockets to foreigners six hundred million dollars for freight, insurance, etc., not only bleeding us financially, but also leaving the foreigners with the possession of the ships, and with their factories protected against our competition. Ten years ago if this statement had been made to a Western grain grower or a Southern cotton planter he would have replied: "I don't care, foreign ships are cheap ships, and I want my product carried cheaply." But now he knows better, he knows that when a result of secret rebates to foreigners, and of its so-called 'fighting fleet" the foreign shipping conference combine drove independent vessels off the seas, the carrying rates for grain and cotton, which in 1910 were, respectively, .03 and .12 were "readjusted" by 1913 to .10 and .45, respectively. He knows that the tribute he paid out of his profits to the foreign ships was trebled in three years, and that hurts! Therefore, and therefrom, he insists that our merchant marine be enabled to protect him from further extortion of that sort.

Nor have the leading men of the various communities who make up these chambers of commerce confined their study to American conditions, but have looked abroad and inquired into what other governments were doing to obtain more foreign trade for theirs. They soon came to learn that many useful things done across the water by governments for the governed, are here forbidden by our laws. Chief among those governmental aids to enterprising exporters abroad is reduced railroad rates to the seaboard given for exports, and the encouragement for firms which are competitors in the home market to band together for foreign trade. Their competition at home keeps down the home prices, but once across their national frontier they fight only foreigners and combine to do so. Now, with us a lower preferential rate on railroads for export articles is forbidden by the Interstate Commerce Act and the rulings of its Commission, while the Sherman Act interferes with combinations for foreign trade. All the foregoing is known to the organized activity of business men constituting these great commercial organizations. They have done everything possible to help themselves, but now they realize that governmental action is necessary to liberate our merchant marine from its present trammels, to release the over-regulated railroads from those regulations which prevent their assisting our exporters, and to free our producers to make such combinations in foreign fields as they like. Give us this new freedom for our foreign trade, and American brains and energy will soon get for American labor and capital what has been so long going to foreign labor and capital.

Of these three great and immediate reliefs now so widely and so earnestly desired by organized business men the two mentioned last are the more easily obtained. Laws could speedily be enacted, one modifying the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit railroads to grant preferential rates on goods to the seaboard intended for export, and the other amending the Sherman Act so that it shall be lawful to make combinations for trade outside our borders. As to the third point, the assistance of our merchant marine,—it has been so much discussed that it has come to seem a difficult problem, but is it? Let us see. We carry only 8 per cent of our foreign trade in American ships and we have to pay any rates for the rest of it that the foreign shipping combine decide upon. We all want to get back to some such laws as were put on our statute books in 1789 by Washington, Madison and Jefferson, at a time when our ships carried but 23 per cent of our exports and imports, and which laws by 1800 had already raised that percentage to 89 per cent, and by 1810 to 91 1-2 per cent, at the same time giving us a merchant marine that won for us the war of 1812. In 1828, when we were carrying 89 per cent of our trade, the agriculture South and West combined against the shipping interest of New England and passed the Reciprocity Act of 1828, opening our trade to foreign competition, whereupon there at once began a loss which has now shrunk our total down to a paltry and shameful 8 per cent. A democratic Southern President, Polk, seeing the success of English subsidies in the then new steamship trade, followed their example and soon our success in steamships was rivalling our earlier success in clipper built ships, but the bitter sectional quarrel between South and North in 1856 caused the southerners in Congress, led by Jefferson Davis, to strike a blow at the shipbuilding North by repealing the mail subsidies. It succeeded. Thank God that quarrel and its cause no longer exist.

Today the cotton-growing South and the grain-growing West are as alive as the northeastern seaboard to the need for freeing our merchant marine from the meshes of the net that is strangling it.

Everybody wants our merchant marine assisted—it was promised by all parties in the campaign of 1912. What happened after the election? The Democratic party, in control of both branches of the Congress and of the Executive enacted the tariff law of October ,1913, and in it put a section granting 5 per cent reduction in duties to goods carried in American bottoms. Sundry foreign governments promptly filed protests with the State Department. These foreign governments had long been planning to prevent any return by us to the laws which succeeded so brilliantly in the early days of our republic. Thanks to certain Secretaries of State more eager to perpetuate their names on treaties than to learn the history and policy of their department, those foreigners succeeded in weaving a web of treaties which in the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States (rendered October 31, 1913, to the Secretary of the Treasury), nullified all that part of the act which attempted to assist our merchant marine. And that was the end of it? No, it was only the end of that chapter, for the people of the United States waked up for the first time to the fact that constant vigilance must henceforth be given to what contracts our State Department makes with foreign powers. We now insist on knowing if good bargains are being made for us, so flagrantly have many of our diplomatists been outwitted in the past, as witness this mesh of treaties that seem to leave us powerless to do what Washington, Madison and Jefferson did in 1789.

But are we helpless, and are we outwitted? Let us look at these treaties, and see if anything could be added to the said opinion of our Attorney General. We shall find that almost without exception each of them contains a clause permitting either party at his pleasure, upon a specified notice generally of one year, to terminate it. No breach of treaty, or of contract is necessary to terminate the treaties recited in the Attorney General's opinion. To serve general notice that unless these treaties are so modified as to give us back the freedom of 1789 we intend availing ourselves of their abrogating clauses would gain us respect from those very foreign chancelleries which today laugh openly over their success in catching our merchant marine in their net of treatles. It would be both interesting and useful for us to learn which, if any, of those chancelleries would decline to make such modifications, and thus force us to serve the required notice upon them!

The Democratic party loves to quote Jefferson, and all parties to quote Washington—very good, let them, once freed from our present plight, join in re-enacting the laws which those two early statesmen put on our statute books. Fortunately we are not here confronted with a question like that involved in the Panama Canal Treaty—in that treaty there was no abrogating clause, and we will live up to that bargain in which England got so much the better of us, cost what it may. England will live to regret that treaty, or else she will wisely consent to its modification. Parenthetically, is it not the duty of our government, the very next time England asks a favor to exact, as a condition to granting it, that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty be so modified that we can do what we like with the canal built by our brains and our millions!

This message comes from no youthful debating societies, nor is it prefaced by the word "please"—it comes from thousands of men, full grown in their heads as in their bodies, business men who have organized to protect their rights and to get what they deserve, and have come to know of certain impediments thereto which they properly expect to have removed by the government which they themselves elected. No untried remedies are being sought,—two of them have been successfuly tested by the German Government, and the third by our own dear country under the guidance of Washington and Jefferson. Here is the message—but what will our government do about it?

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SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

SOUTH GOES FORWARD STILL

Many Industrial and Other Developmental Enterprises Reported in Manufacturers' Record.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., will enlarge plant by erection of 294-foot extension to building, and will add 15,400 spindles and 420 looms to present equipment of 25,600 ring spindles and 686 broad looms; will also build 30 cottages for operatives with water, sewer and electric lighting facilities; total cost about $400,000.

Laswell Lumber Co., Kennett, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $180,000 for manufacturing lumber, etc.

Suffolk Knitting Mills, Suffolk, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 and will establish plant for the production of knit goods.

Norfolk Silk Mills, Norfolk, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000; purchased mill at Lambert's Point and will increase capacity for the production of dress and ties silks.

Campbell Lumber & Supply Co. Kennett, Mo., was incorporated with $35,000 capital stock to operate lumber plant.

Saginaw Land & Mining Co., Saginaw, Mo., is reported to expend $30,000 to $40,000 in development of 746-acre mining lease; present development plans call for 100-ton custom mill and sub-leasing of ground.

Board of Public Service, St. Louis, is considering plans submitted by Eastern financial interests for establishment of $5,000,000 freight barge line on Mississippi river and construction of $600,000 terminals.

Bailor Cooperage Co., Earle, Ark., was incorporated with $23,000 capital stock to operate cooperage plant.

Hoover Chair Co., Thomasville, N. C. was incorporated with $25,000 capital stock to manufacture chairs.

Stuttgart Rice Growing Co., Stuttgart, Ark., was incorporated with $30,000 capital stock.

Galveston Ice & Cold Storage Co., Galveston, Tex., will build three-story brick addition to ice plant for storing ice; estimated cost $50,000.

Texas Marble Co., McKinney, Tex., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to develop marble deposits on 50-acre tract.

Arctic Ice & Bottling Works, Clarksburg, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $75,000.

New Orleans Cuban Steamship Co., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 and will probably establish terminals at Southport near New Orleans.

Diamond Black Coal Co., Lynchburg, Va., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock to develop coal properties.

Townsend Grace Co., Baltimore, let contract to erect addition to straw hat factory and warehouse; nine stories; 76x33 feet; also erect additional story to present plant; fireproof; cost $85,000.

A. T. Thompson, Philippi, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to develop coal mines, etc.

Blue Ridge Power Co., Clifton Forge, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $300,000 to establish electric power plant, etc.,

Bradley Lead & Zinc Co., Joplin, Mo., will develop 15 acres of lead and zinc property and is purchasing equipment.

Darlington Wheat and Corn Roller Mills Co., Darlington, S. C. will build mill of 50 barrels daily capacity.

Singrey-Green Construction Co., Richmond, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $40,000.

Austin Knitting Mills, Austin, Tex., will organize capital stcock of $25,000 and install equipment for knitting underwear; later will knit hosiery.

Winchester Glove Factory, Winchester, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $20,000 to manufacture gloves.

M. L. Dean, Mt. Airy, N. C., contemplates establishing plant to manufacture telephone and telegraph pins, bobbins, handles, etc.

Gardner-Hill Mining Co., Greensboro, N. C., organized and will develop mining property, producing 30 tons of ore daily.

Crescent Steel Letter Works, Norfolk, Va., will equip plant for manufacturing steel letters and figures for lettering steel and wood plates.

Atlantic City Development Co., Ocean City, Md., will develop coast tract near Ocean City, install waterworks, construct railway, concrete streets, cement sidewalks, etc.

O. A. Grimes, Tulsa, Okla., and others closed options on land with frontage of Caddo river near Glenwood, Ark. and contemplate construction of hydro-electric plant, developing 2500 horsepower and costing about $250,000.

Allen Cooperage Co., Kennett, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to establish cooperage plant.

Paper Products Co., Baltimore, Md., will occupy paper mill to be erected at Canton; structure will be 72x192 feet of brick and frame construction with composition roof.

Farmers' Union Warehouse Storage Co., Anniston, Ala., is considering construction of grain elevator of 5000, 10,000 or 15,000 bushels capacity to be operated in connection with warehouse.

Old Dominion Land Co., Newport News, Va., will issue $250,000 of bonds for improvement of casino property; plans contemplate opening northern section and erection of concrete breakwafer.

Anclote River Land Co., Clearwater, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 for land development.

Smith Fence Post Co., Leslie, Ark., organized with capital stock of $30,000 to manufacture steel fence posts.

Edwin W. Gearhart, Scranton, Pa., and others, purchased 30,000 acres of coal and timber land near Manchester, Ky., and will probably develop.

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Special! Newest Styles in DOVE Under-muslins Fresh from New York City

WE ANNOUNCE
Our Annual White Sale
JANUARY 11th TO 16th
Sale of Muslin Underwear, White Goods, Wash Goods and New Spring Fabrics

Our Muslin Underwear this season are the greatest values we have ever offered at any of our previous sales, an assemblage of which we are justly proud. Lau in your supply for the year 1915.
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Messalines in several desirable models worth $2.50 to $3.50, sale price...$1.89
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One lot Wash Petticoats, worth 65c to 75c, special sale price only, each 48c

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Every item at lower price. It will pay everybody handsomely to buy liberally during this White Sale.

Mohawk brand of sheets and Pillow Cases all reduced during our White Sale. Lay in your supply.

$1.25 large full size Bed Spreads, White Goods Sale price only.....98c
$1.50 White Bed Spread, Sale price only $1.20
$2.00 extra quality Bed Spread, White Sale price, only $1.65

The better grades of White Spreads, all reduced in price for White Sale.

Linen Center Pieces and Scarfs at greatly reduced prices.

Long Cloth and Nainsooks.

$1.50 value fine Longcloth, Sale price a piece $1.00
$1.75 value Longcloth, Sale price a piece $1.45
$2.00 value Longcloth, sale price....$1.65
$1.50 Sheer Nainsook, sale price.....$1.20
$1.75 Sheer Nainsook, sale price.....$1.45
15c quality checked and striped Dimities, sale price 10c
36-inch Pajama Check, white sale price only, per yard.....9c
25c White Rice Cloth, sale price only per yard 16c

BLANKETS AND COMFORTS.

We have a quantity of fine Blankets and Comforts which we offer at reduced prices during our White Sale. Will pay you to purchase for next season's use.

PHENOMENAL BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS AND TOWELS.

In this sale our patrons see and get the results of months of wise planning and careful buying. Note low prices.

50c Mercerized Table Damask, 66-in. wide; Special White Goods Sale Price 40c
75c. Fine Quality Mercerized Table Damask, 72-in. wide; Special Price during sale at 59c
85c All Linen Bleached Table Damask, 72-in. wide; Sale Price 69c
$1.25 Bleached Double Damask Table Linen; fine assortment of patterns; sale price only 98c

Napkins to match, at Reduced Prices. 50c buys our best Turkish Towels, with fancy border.

Extra large Turkish Towel, our regular 35c value, on sale this week for, each 25c
Extra quality Bleached Turkish Towels, our 25c sellers, for 19c
15c. Bleached Turkish Towels; Special Sale Price 10c
Huck Towels, in Cotton, Part Linen, and All Linen, at Special low prices during this White Goods sale.

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Suits, Coats, and Woolen Dresses are all offered at One-Half their marked price. Now is your chance.

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Our first showing of new 1915 White Goods will be displayed during the entire week. Dotted Swiss, Plain and Fancy Voilles, Crepes and many other Novelty Goods. Attend the sale every day during this week.

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JUDGE BOND MAKES REMARKABLE TALK

Address to Grand Jury Much Out of the Ordinary.

PROCEDURE IS CHANGED

At Wilson He Expresses His Deprecation of Woman Suffrage and Other New Movements—Drifting from Safeguards.

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

Wilson, N. C., Jan. 6.—Urging earnest thought before making changes in laws concerning the matters of government, Judge W. M. Bond, of Edenton, this week delivered one of the most unique charges to a grand jury ever heard in the Wilson county court house.

In the charge Judge Bond discussed the science of government and spent no time on the matter of individual crimes and penalties. The grand jury was intensely interested and the gathered people were given an opportunity of hearing an address very much out of the ordinary on such occasions. After introductory remarks concerning the powers of states and of the Nation, Judge Bond remarked that this Nation has builded more than a century of progress on the constitution adopted by the fathers and the time had arrived when the flag is respected on every ocean and there is no gathering of governmental representatives on any occasion without the presence of the representatives of the United States, whose opinions are always accepted with confidence and respect.

A Nation of Grumblers.

Here at home, however, we have grown to be a nation of grumblers. Never a decade passes without the origination of movements calculated to stir the people and with an effort to change the old and established precedents. This is an era of progress, and progressive movements are worth while, but it is very important that all proposed changes be calmly and carefully considered. Students of government are well aware of the fact that the normal drift of all government is in the direction of centralization. The framers of the constitution knew this and provided for it. Without discussing the national side of government, Judge Bond called attention particularly to the State Constitution.

Three branches of government are provided for—the executive, decidedly the weakest division, with absolutely nothing to do but execute the laws; the legislative—an all-powerful branch except as to the limitations provided by the Constitution; the judicial—by all odds the most powerful of all branches.

The laws are made to protect the weak, the strong being able to protect themselves. According to the laws, every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and our fathers, with determination to protect the individual and his rights, provided that before a man could be put on trial for the commission of a serious crime, 12 men, considering the fact of probable cause, shall have all agreed to sign the indictment. Going further, the law also provides that even after this the individual shall be still considered innocent until, after hearing all of the facts, a jury of 12 men shall determine, unanimously, that it appears that the man is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

In this age, men have changed the procedure, "I mean no reflection on any man, but mention this to call your attention to the radical changes that have come. In my town, there is a recorder's court, with a resident judge, a man for whom I have the highest regard, and yet it is possible to go before that judge, tell him the story of some individual having five pints of whiskey, for example, secure five warrents, saturate the mind of the judge with the facts of the guilt of the man, and the arrest on five separate charges will follow. That defendant must go on trial before that judge, to whom has already been told the story of the man's guilt, whose mind could have been practically filled with the probability of the man's guilt. That judge has the authority under the law of finding that man guilty, and sentencing him to the roads for as much as two years in each case or a total of ten years on the roads.

"The defendant has the right of appeal—but what chance of a successful appeal has the defendant without money? He must lie in jail and wait for the hearing.

Drifting Away from Safeguards.

"This is given as an illustration for the purpose of impressing on your minds the manner in which the people are drifting away from the safeguards placed about the helpless and the weak by the early fathers of this government. I have not heard of any abuse of authority on the part of any judge, but who knows the outcome of the future?

"We should be very careful in making changes, although we must be progressive people, and while progressing, be thoughtful of the rights of the people that are to come in the future. We owe something to posterity. The most important element of the judicial department of this government is the grand jury. The men of this county feel safe when they leave their homes because of the fact that the people have confidence in the courts of the State.

"The grand jury is a powerful body, but it must not permit itself to be used to further the purposes of the spiteful. The grand jury should carefully weigh the evidence in each case and after having determined upon an indictment, return it without fear of the consequences. The greatest thing ever made by the Almighty God in the shape of a man was one of the courage of his convictions, who dares to do his duty after having carefully considered the facts in the case.

Where New Movements Start.

"Nearly all the new suggestions," said Judge Bond, "of government have come from those states whose population consists largely of people of foreign blood. North Carolina is possibly the most conservative state in the Union and the reason is because of the purity of its American blood. One of the last states to agree to secession, North Carolina sent a larger proportion of troops into the Civil War and left a larger proportion of dead on the fields. People of this State should be proud of the heritage of the fathers and strive to keep it pure for their sons and grandsons. Yet almost every six months some new movement is launched. Some of them have merit.

"Three of these movements are of particular interest just now. The initiative and referendum—of this movement much good can come provided it is within proper limitations. On matters pertaining to the people—acute propositions—I can see no objection to referring the matter to the votes of all the people. The next movement is womans' suffrage, or female suffrage, or equal suffrage, whatever they call it. So far this has not caused much trouble here. In some of the Western states they have had a dose of it. In England they had a good dose of it. Over there they called themselves 'militant suffragettes', and they had to be locked up and then they refused to eat and the men decided that they could not afford to see their women folks starve themselves to death and the suffragettes were released. Why in the world the Allies do not send them into Poland and put them in the front ranks that they may get a real good dose of militancy is more than I can say. For myself, my position on this subject is expressed by the remarks of an old negro comedian who appeared in a play in my home town recently.

Very Much Against It.

"The old negro said: 'well, if ever I wakes up in the morning and finds the wimen folks arunning this government, I sure hopes I'll oversleep myself that morning.'

"The women could take no step that will destroy the true position of womanhood quicker than to be put on a level with men in political affairs. One of my friends, Chief Justice Clark, is, I understand, working for the advocates of women's suffrage. You all know that Judge Clark is a widower, and if he wishes to exchange his influence for the good will of some of the good women, that is his affair—but in all seriousness, I have the highest admiration for Judge Clark, and he has a right to his opinion and a right to express it. For myself, I am against it and will go to my grave against it.

"The third new movement demanding attention is the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions This last clause represents the view of Theodore Roosevelt. Personally, I am not afraid of the doctrine, I never wished to sit on the bench and am not opposing the movement to assist in getting an office. The only offices I ever held were, a seat in the Senate and I spent more money than I received: mayor of my town, and without any salary, and on a number of occasions have served as pall-bearer.

"The worst calamity that could come on this State would be an incapable and corrupt judiciary. A shrewd superior court judge can make or kill a man. The judge must be courageous and fearless. Twice in my own experience I have appeared before the court as attorney defending a man for his life when on the outside of the court house a mob was forming to lynch him if he should be acquitted. How would it be if the judge was afraid of public opinion. I would rather see a dozen men lynched outside the court than see one man hung by the court. The judge must see exact justice done to every defendant.

"Apparently there are men to be found in this State who will favor every new movement. I realize the safeguards our ancestors won for us on the battle fields of the Revolution and it is our duty to hand them down to our posterity."

In the conclusion of his charge, Judge Bond called attention to the wonderful progress made by the State during the past 20 years and asked the grand jury to remember a few important matters. The character of the women of the county must be protected and any individual guilty of slandering a woman should be severely punished. The care of dumb brutes, horses, mules, cattle and hogs should be considered, and violators of the prohibition law should be indicted and punished.

As to the Negro Race.

He closed his address with some interesting remarks concerning the condition confronting the negro race. Here they are to be tried, as in no other section, by a judge and jury of an alien race. They are out of politics and forever. "It is written in letters of fire on every bending cloud that the white people will never again tolerate the conditions that once were when the negro race was a compact voting machine used for the purpose of electing men to office who could not be elected by white votes.

"In my work I am doing what I can to subdue the growing acuteness of the racial question which is largely due to the passing of the older negroes. They are a people without a nation, without a flag, and without a friend save the white man of the South. The worst calamity that could come to the South would be the removal of the negro, who would of necessity be replaced by the lower classes of foreign immigrants."

Turning to the negroes, Judge Bond said, "The teachers in your schools have made the mistake of teaching your boys and girls to take more than their part of the sidewalk and to refrain from speaking respectfully to white people in order to emphasize the fact that you are free and show your equality. The white people should be kind and they will be and when the Southern white man turns his back on you, you will have lost your only friend.

"In this court the negro man, with the white man, will receive fair and just hearing."

TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN SPENDS TWENTY MILLIONS

Sixty-six Per cent. Comes From Public Funds.

An optimistic note is sounded by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in that there has been a shifting of the burden of the institutional care of the consumptive from the private purse to the general public pure. More than $20,500,000 was spent last year in the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States and of this sum 66.8 per cent. was derived from public funds, either Federal, state, county or municipal. The remainder was contributed by private philanthropy. In the last five years, the percentage of money spent from public funds has steadily increased from 53 per cent. in 1909 to 66.8 per cent. in 1914.

The National Association considers that the burden of caring for consumptives is being rapidly placed where it rightly belongs—on the public purse, purse.

New York, last year, lead all the states in public expenditures for tuberculosis, spending $3,286,858 in the tuberculosis campaign from public funds alone. The next highest in order were Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Colorado.

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FREE SPEECH AND ITS LIMITS

Preliminary Report by R. P. Falkner to "Free Speech" Committee of the National Civic Federation.

Disturbances in various parts of the country which were particularly acute in New York city last winter have given rise to a widespread discussion of the right of free speech. Many persons, whether in sympathy with the views or the methods of the agitators or not, were much impressed by the claim that constitutional rights were being violated. To examine into this question The National Civic Federation appointed the following committee of eminent lawyers throughout the country:

Alton B. Parker, former chief justice court of appeals, New York, chairman.

William M. Ivins, New York.

Stephen S. Gregory, former president American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.

Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis, Mo.

Peter W. Meldrim, president American Bar Association, Savannah, Ga.

Henry St. George Tucker, former president American Bar Association, Lexington, Va.

James Bronson Reynolds, New York.

Charles L. Jewett, New Albany, Ind.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., New York.

Frank Lyon Polk, corporation counsel, New York.

John W. Griggs, former attorney general of the United States, New York.

Robert C. Taylor, assistant district attorney, New York.

Howard C. Dickinson, assistant district attorney, New York.

This committee has given serious consideration to the subject and hopes at an early date to report upon its findings. It has received a preliminary report made by Roland P. Falkner, director of the industrial economics department, which contains a review of many charactristic free speech incidents and of the action of the courts upon them.

A consideration of these cases, it is stated, tends to dispel the popular notion that the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution is the right of any individual to express his opinion at any time, at any place, and under any circumstances. The first amendment to the Federal Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech * * *," and Justice Story in his famous commentaries on the constitution says:

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak, or write, or print whatever he might please, without any responsibility public or private therefor, is a supposition too wild to be indulged by any rational man." (Sec. 1880.)

The Supreme court of the United States confirmed the view that speech, like all other personal rights, is subject to certain reasonable limitations, when it said:

"The law is perfectly well settled that the first ten amendments to the constitution, commonly known as the Bill of Rights, were not intended to lay down any novel principles of government, but simply to embody certain guaranties and immunities which we had inherited from our English ancestors, and which had from time immemorial been subject to certain well recognized exceptions arising from the necessities of the case. In incorporating these principles into the fundamental law there was no intention of disregarding the exceptions which continued to be recognized as if they had been formally expressed." (165 U. S. 281).

The report shows a large number of cases where an outcry has been made that free speech was invaded, but where persons have overstepped the limits between liberty and license which commend themselves to common sense, and which for the most part rests on the principle that personal rights can not be exercised in conflict with equally valid rights of other persons.

That the safety of the state and the perservation of society is supreme over every consideration of individual rights is seen by the vast powers which in a state of war are lodged in the government. One has only to consider the extraordinary measures which have been taken by foreign governments in the last few months to see how important this principle is. Nor are we lacking incidents in our own history. When during the Civil war a meeting at Albany, N. Y., protested against the arrest of Vallandigham for treasonable utterances made in a speech at Dayton, Ohio, President Lincoln said:

"Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting that the American people will by means of military arrests during the rebellion lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury and habeas corpus throughout the indefinite peaceful future which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man can contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life."

The underlying principle of the defense of society and the maintenance of law and order is just as important in time of peace, though happily the occasions for its exercise are much less numerous. There is a broad power vested in the government to promote the public welfare, which is superior to individual rights. On this point the Supreme court of the United States has said:

"Neither the (14th) amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the state, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education and good order of the people, and to legislate so as to increase the industries of the state, develop its resources and add to its wealth and prosperity." (113 U. S., 31).

The occurrences with which the report deals, and which have recently called public attention to the constitutional right of free speech, concern the limitations upon the right which are founded in public necessity, and do not take into consideration the very obvious case of slander which is of private rather than of public interest.

Quite a number of cases have arisen out of the experience of street speakers who have found their assumed right to speak where they pleased was in conflict with municipal ordinances and police regulations. They have asserted that such ordinances were improper and unconstitutional, and that the right of free speech is thereby curtailed, in express violation of constitutional provisions. Incidents of this character have occurred in widely scattered parts of the country, in Boston, in Amsterdam, New York, in Atlanta, and in San Diego. That the streets can not be monopolized by public speakers not only appeals to common sense but has been asserted over and over again by the courts.

The Supreme court of Massachusetts said:

"For the legislature absolutely or conditionally to forbid speaking in a highway or public park is no more an infringement of the rights of a member of the public than for the owner of a private house to forbid it in his house." (Quoted in 187 U. S., 47, affirming decision).

The Supreme court of Georgia has said:

"The primary object of the streets is for public passage. They should be kept open and unobstructed for that purpose. * * * The streets of the city are peculiarly within the police control for the purpose of preserving and protecting their use by the public as thoroughfares. A man has many constitutional and legal rights which he can not lawfully exercise in the streets of a city. Thus every citizen has a right to lawfully acquire and hold personal property; but he has no right, constitutional or otherwise, to insist upon storing his possessions in the street. Every man has the inalienable right to sleep and eat (if he has the edibles) but he has no constitutional right to make his bed or set his table in the street * * * At proper times and in proper places, one may make loud noises or shoot a gun or test his lung power vocally to a considerable extent without offense against the law, but there is no right inherent or constitutional to make vociferous outcries or practice gunnery in the street." (121 Ga., 587.)

As one of the decisions quoted involved the case of a man who preached the gospel of Christ, and the other that of a man who preached the gospel of socialism, it can be seen that these high courts in reaching identical conclusions were not swayed by the character of the utterances under review. Sometimes a suspicion arises that the clamor which is made over free speech is a mere pretense to further a special propaganda. In the San Diego case where the frequent meetings of the organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, in the central part of the city, led the city councils to pass an ordinance forbidding street speaking within certain limits in the central districts, there was confessedly an attempt to break down the ordinance by overcrowding the city jail and by imposing a burden of expense upon the city. To carry out this purpose an appeal was made to the members and friends of the organization throughout the country for financial support with which to carry on this "fight for free speech." It was charged by the Socialists, who were not in sympathy with the I. W. W.'s that the whole campaign was a mere scheme to draw money into the treasury of the latter organization. In an editorial in his paper, the "Social Democratic Herald," Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman, said:

"This paper, at a time when it was unpopular to take such a stand, and apt to be looked at as treason to the cause of the working class, made it pretty plain that it considered the San Diego free speech fight a shameful frame-up for panhandling purposes, and it received a lot of indignant letters as a result of its stand. Its position has since been abundantly justified."

The official organ of the Western Federation of Miners asserted that the "scrap" was started in San Diego in order that funds might be secured under the pretext that free speech was in jeopardy, and said:

"Many members of organized labor, Socialists and other sympathizers, swallowed the bait and parted with their money, believing that they were aiding in protecting legal rights and constitutional liberties."

In political campaigns members of the audience frequently seek to interrupt speakers and gain the attention of the assembly though such efforts oftentimes result disastrously to those who make them. The plea that persons are deprived of their right of free speech under such circumstances, is not tenable. In 1912, at a political meeting held under auspices of the Democratic party organization in Brooklyn, an ardent suffragist attempted to draw the speaker, Mr. Wilson, then a candidate for the presidency, into a discussion of woman's suffrage. He told her that he was there to discuss national not local questions; but she insisted, much to the annoyance of the audience, which resulted in her being ejected from the meeting, arrested and fined. On an appeal, her plea that her right of free speech had been impaired was set aside very vigorously by the courts, which said:

"There is no question of free speech or of oppression involved in this case, and it does not bulk large with incidental questions of liberty. There is but the simple question whether the defendant—a person—wilfully disturbed a meeting in violation of a statute." (29 N. Y. Crim., 325.)

Still less does the right of free speech authorize an individual to intrude upon a religious gathering and interrupt the orderly course of worship by questions or by haranguing the congregation. The case of Bouck White is still in public remembrance. His effort to force the pastor of the Calvary Baptist church into a discussion of the labor situation in Colorado, resulted in his arrest and conviction for disturbing a religious meeting. No appeal to the constitutional right of free speech could mitigate the fact that he had deliberately disturbed a religious service, committing an act which, as one formerly engaged in the ministry of one of the great religious denominations, he must have known to have been not only a breach of good manners but an offense against the law.

A common sense respect for the rights of others has embodied in the law certain restrictions on the right of free speech as regards the time and the place when it may be exercised. It also places reasonable restrictions upon what may be said in public gatherings. It requires that the language used shall be peaceable and not of such a nature as to cause disorder or incite to crime. The civil authorities are not required to sit idly by when incendiary speeches incite mobs to destroy order, peace and property, which it is the duty of those authorities to preserve and maintain. A speech at a public meeting likely to result in the commission of offenses against public order need not be tolerated. It is not necessary that there be a direct provocation to a breach of the peace; it is enough if the circumstances under which the speech is made, the violence of its language, and the passions which it awakens, are likely to prompt the hearers to commit offenses against the law.

It was on such grounds that the police broke up at different times the disorderly meetings held by Tannenbaum and his followers in New York last winter. It was on analogous grounds that John Most was twice sentenced to prison. In one case the charge was that of unlawful assembly; in the other case the printing of an article on murder which was an apology for and an advocacy of crime. The offenses charged, it is true, do not directly involve the right of free oral utterance but the law is in every respect analogous.

It is commonly supposed that Most was punished for advocating anarchy; technically this was not the case since at the time of the Most trials there was no law upon the statute books as at present making the advocacy of criminal anarchy a crime. The New York statute on this subject has not been tested in the courts, but the definition given to anarchy is such that it appears only as a specific illustration of the general principle of law, prevalent everywhere, that men may not by public speaking incite others to the commission of crime.

The report covers a variety of incidents where a claim has been made that free speech has been invaded. A review of these cases shows that while orally, it is not the right to do so in language of any character, since words which tend to incite to disorder, is blasphemous or obscene may not be violence and crime, or language, which used. Neither is it the right to express one's opinion for every purpose since one may not incite to disorder violence and crime, or language which is blasphemous or obscene may not be used. Neither is it the right to express one's opinion for every purpose, since one may incite to disorder or crime or advocate criminal anarchy. Neither is free speech the right to make one's self heard at any time or at any place since the right may not be exercised at times and places when so doing interferes with equal rights of other persons. But these necessary restrictions upon speech do not impair the reasonable freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution.

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HOW PEACE DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN CHINA

News from the New African Mission—Friendly Relations Between American Missionaries and Government Authorities in Eastern Turkey — Astonishing Facts

While America was observing the day for prayer for peace, we, too, had a similar day, writes Mrs. C. K. Roys, of Weinsien, China. Adherents of all the religious represented in this land met in Shanghai. The form of prayers used were such that all could participate. Addresses were made in which no reference was made to faults of any religion, and prayers were made, not for victory but for peace.

"Representatives of the Jewish religion said that the Jews were trained to oppose measures of warfare. The Parsee faith was shown to stand for peace in family, kingdom and the world. Confucianism teaches that it is of prime importance that men and nations should be friendly toward one another; and practice the virtue of justice. The Taoist pope said that the chief idea of his religion was the quiet spirit which gave no countenance to war. The president of the Buddhist society spoke of the comparison which permeates all the teachings of Buddha. Life must be preserved, not destroyed. Finally Christ's teachings were given, and after the prayers of the other religions, all joined in the Lord's prayer.

"It was a remarkable meeting and a deep spirit of earnestness prevailed."

New African Mission.

Of conditions in the new Southern Methodist Mission in Africa, Rev. C. C. Bush of Wembo-Niama, writes:

"Bishop Lambuth was certainly guided by a kind providence to this location for a mission station. Within 400 yards of our houses, by doing a little shoveling, we have a spring of water clear as crystal bubbling up through the sand. Within half a mile of our concession I can locate springs equally as good to the north, south, east and west. The water, in a native-made stone jar placed in the shade where the air can strike it, is cool enough to be refreshing even at midday. During the past week the weather has been cool enough to make a winter suit comfortable, and butter firm enough to cut with a knife. One morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 67 degrees, Fahrenheit.

"I have planted plantain, banana and pipie trees, and pineapple stalks around our one-room cottage. Two of my pineapples have already ripened. Many of my pine boxes have been converted into a bookcase, desk, washstand, dresser, tables, cupboards, wardrobe and other furniture.

"About two weeks ago I sent to the printers at Luebo a first reader and booklet of 14 hymns. Next week I expect to have a Catechism ready for the press so that we can begin to instruct applicants for church membership. By the time this letter reaches you we expect to have erected a building to be used as an evangelistic training school for boys. Our school is making progress and all of our workmen are very anxious to learn to read and write.

"The church attendance is splendid and I rejoice to see the increasing number of women coming to the services. These women have known nothing but servitude for untold generations, but they respond to the Gospel touch, and this fact puts a stupendous value upon their state of degradation which is so aptly described by Dr. J. S. Dennis in 'Social Evils of the Non-Christian World,' as a scandal and a slave, a drudge and a disgrace, a temptation and a terror, a blemish and a burden. Who will be the first lady missionary to come?"

Turkish Governor and Missionaries.

Press dispatches from Turkey have consistently affirmed the friendly feeling of the Turkish government toward America and toward the American educators and missionaries in that country. The representatives of the American board have repeatedly written to the home office in Boston that for themselves they fear nothing, except difficulty of securing money and supplies, although they foresee great hardship for the people among whom they work.

That the missionaries wisely cultivate the friendly attitude of the authorities toward themselves and their work is well shown by the following message recently received from Van, the capital of ancient Armenia, and the center of the Turkish province whose name it bears. The message reads: "Our good vali, Tashin Bey, has been promoted to Erzroom. He leaves today, Oct. 13, and Jevdet Bey, the brother-in-law of Enver Bey, is his successor here. The missionaries invited them both to an informal reception yesterday and Dr. Ussher read an address, expressing appreciation of Tashin Bey's accomplishments here, gave him a copy and will send a copy to our embassy. He responded with an appreciative address."

Dr. Ussher, who read the address, is in charge of the American board's hospital in Van. He is of Illinois birth and got his medical training in Kansas Medical College. He has been in Van since 1898 and has made valuable contributions to medical knowledge as to the manner of typhus infection and its treatment the result of his experiences among the Turkish soldiers stationed at Van.

Van, the province, joins Persia and the Russian Trans-Caucasian provinces. The city is on the shores of Lake Van, a beautiful sheet, whose surface is 5,500 feet above tide level. Into the lake flow 20 streams, but out of it had one. A century and a half ago it had an outlet through a tunnel. The Kurds in a quarrel, filled up the outlet with bags of wool, and now the water is heavy and bitter and the surface has risen 150 feet, covering villages and old churches. The city dates back to the time of Sennacherib and contains records inscribed by Xerxes the Great.

The American board college in Van serves a section as large as the state of Missouri and its nearest college neighbor is distant ten or fifteen days' caravan journey over hard and dangerous trails. In addition to college and hospitals, to girls' and boys' high schools, with kindergartens and primary departments, and to evangelistic work in city and country round about, the board maintains an industrial department for the help of the widows and orphans of the Armenian massacres of 1905.

Astonishing Facts About India.

In India the census results just published have astonished the British government with their evidence of the spread of Christianity, especially among the village people.

The total number of Christians in India at the time of the census was 3,876,203, or 12 per 1000 of the population. During the decade since the previous census, the increase was 32.6 per cent, and the number of Christians has more than doubled since 1881.

The proportional increase is by far the greatest in the Panjab, where there are now three times as many Christians as in 1901; in the central provinces and Berar the increase is 169 per cent and in Hyderabad, Assam and the United Provinces the increases are 136, 89 and 75 per cent, respectively. Lutherans, chiefly found in Madras and in Behar and Orissa, have increased by 41 per cent. and Methodist adherents are two and a half times as numerous as a decade ago. Presbyterians have achieved even more remarkable results. With 181,000 adherents they are more than three times as numerous as in 1901. The Panjab has shown a phenomenal increase among Presbyterians, whose numbers have grown from 5,000 to 95,000 in the ten years.

As to the effect of Christianity on the converts, Mr. Bluut, one of the census superintendents, draws attention to the greater cleanliness of dress and habits among converts as compared with the classes from whom they are drawn. "The new convert, maybe, is no better than his predecessors; but a new generation, the children of the first generation of converts, is now growing up. The children of the converts, born in Christianity, are very different from their parents; their grandchildren will be better still. It is this which provides the other side to the black picture so often drawn of the inefficiency of Christian conversion. The Hindu fellows of these converts have now to acknowledge, not only that they are in many material ways better off than themselves, but that they are also better men." The Mysore superintendent, himself a Hindu, says the missionaries work mainly among the backward classes, and "that the enlightening influence of Christianity is patent in the higher standard of comfort of the converts."

Facts That Count.

The missionaries at Chenchow, Hunan, China have had to help out the European missionaries. Prices have advanced 20 per cent in Shanghai, and milk from Europe is practically unobtainable, while butter has advanced fifty cents a pound.

Dr. George M. Fowles, treasurer of the board of foreign missions, reports that up to December 9 the total amount contributed for the Methodist war relief fund was $46,786.05. $8,088.45 having come in during the first nine days of December.

Rev. J. H. McLean, Santiago, Chile, writes:

"Exchange dropped yesterday 1 1-2 pence, an unprecedented figure. There are thousands of unemployed, and most of them are in the bread line at the door of the convents and monasteries. Our finances are seriously affected, and mute despair seems to have taken possession of everyone".

When the missionaries at Tsingtau were compelled to flee to Wei Hsien on account of the declaration of war, and the information that Japan was to bombard the city, one of them wrote:

"Do not have a moment's uneasiness about us. We are surrounded by friends whose loyalty would stand any test; and we feel safer in so-called heathen China than we should in Christian Europe."

This is the spirit in which the China missionary is meeting the present crisis and in which the Chinese Christian is standing by the missionary with his love, with his loyalty, with his faith, with his sacrificial living.

Mission schools in Liberia are feeling the effects of the war in a scarcity of rice, which is their chief staple. Bishop Ferguson says that "at Cape Mount an arrangement has been made to purchase cassava for the pupils in order to reduce the consumption of rice fifty per cent. At the Girls' Training institute, Bromley, we are benefited by the result of the farm work which I wrote you about. Potatoes, eddoes and cassavas, planted four months ago, are now maturing, and the girls are using them with half the quantity of rice formerly consumed. It was fortunate that the arrangement for the farm work was made, otherwise we might have had to close the school".

This item from the Manchuria Daily News is interesting:

"In memorial of the late Mrs. T. C. Winn, the second anniversary of whose death fell on the 8th inst., the Japanese Christian church, Dairen, decided to erect a preaching station at Shahokou at the cost of yen 3,000 to be raised by voluntary contributions. The late Mrs. Winn, when in life, interested herself in spirtual ministration for the workshops' colony."

HEALTH OFFICER TO TRINIDAD

Nash County Health Officer Leaves, but Another Employed

(State Board of Health)

Nash county changes health officer January First. Dr. B. E. Washburn, who has made such an enviable record there as health officer since the first of last May, leaves this week to accept a position with the international Health Commission.

Dr. W. H. Kibler succeeds Dr. Washburn as whole time health officer for Nash. Dr. Kibler was formerly from Burke County, a graduate from the University in '06 and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania last year. He has been with the State Board of Health for sometime doing hookworm and community health work at Mt. Pleasant community, Nash county.

Dr. Washburn will take up hookworm work on Trinidad Island for the International Health Commission similar to that which has already been done in North Carolina. He will first visit British Guiana and some of the west British Guiana and some of the West been going on for the last year. His will be a difficult place to fill. His former experience in hookworm work made it possible to take up county health work with telling results. The record he made in this work is no doubt largely responsible for the offer of this new position at practically double his former salary.

While Nash loses a good man she is to be congratulated upon the selection of Dr. Kibler. He proposes to carry out the same general health policy as inaugurated by Dr. Washburn, and with reasonable co-operation from the citizens and officials of Nash county he will no doubt place that county at the very front in health work in North Carolina.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—First Quarter, For Jan. 17, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Judg. vi, 11-16, 33-40—Memory Verses, 14-16—Golden Text, Ps. lxv, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

I often read what I copied from one of Dr. Andrew Murray's Bibles in his study in Wellington, South Africa, in August, 1898: "The central thought of this book is God. Its one object is to reveal God—His glory, His will, His love. In reading it our chief desire ought to be to know God." I am reminded of this as I read carefully our lesson chapter and note in these forty verses some name of the Deity forty-four times (LORD or GOD, 27; God, 7; Lord, 2; Spirit, 1; Angel, 7). Thus the sin of Israel draws forth the love and grace of God and this time in connection with a great deliverance through a seemingly very weak man called Gideon.

The chapter opens with the oft repeated saying, "The children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord." This led to great oppression by the Midianites for seven years. Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses (verses 1, 6; Ps. cvii, 6, 13, 19, 28). In our lesson verses, 7-10, He reminded them by a prophet of how He had brought them out of Egypt and planted them in this good land, warning them against any fellowship with the people of the land, but they disobeyed His voice (chapter ii, 1, 2). He calls us still to separation from this evil age unto Himself, but the god of this age, the devil, who also ruled the inhabitants of the land He gave to Israel, is still blinding and deceiving the people of God and running the so called church for his own ends, and those who are willing to see Jesus only and follow Him fully are comparatively few.

Since Adam sinned God has been patiently and persistently seeking man, and mankind has been as persistently, under the power of the devil, turning away from God. God has myriads of angels who delight to do His will, but He never had but one man wholly and utterly at His disposal and under His control. Many redeemed men and women have been in greater or less degree yielded to Him, but none absolutely except the Son of Mary, the Son of God, the Lord Jesus Christ. We have already read in this book of Judges of His selection of Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah and Barak, and now His choice falls upon Gideon of the tribe of Manasseh, whom He visits in person and talks with him as a man with his friend.

These appearances of God in human form before He came as the Son of Mary are some of the most fascinating as well as the most profitable of Bible studies. In each instance it is the Son of God whom we see, whose goings forth have been from of old, from the days of eternity (Mic. v, 2, margin), for "no man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son * * * hath declared Him" (John i, 18). The glory of God can be seen only in Christ (II Cor. iv, 6). We are more likely to have special manifestations of God when about our ordinary work rather than when we go aside to seek such. Gideon was thrashing wheat (verse 11); Moses was keeping sheep, as were also the Bethlehem shepherds; Elisha was in the field plowing; Zacharias was ministering as usual, and Mary of Nazareth was probably about her household duties. How beautiful and wonderful the words from the Lord to Gideon: "The Lord is with thee. Go in this thy might, have not I sent thee. Surely I will be with thee."

Gideon's seeming unwillingness and probably his conscious unworthiness (verse 15) remind us of Moses and Jeremiah (Ex. iii, 11; iv, 10; Jer. i, 6) and show us the Lord's difficulty in finding willing instruments. The Lord's encouragements to these three and to others were written for us that we may not hold back as they did. It is never a question of what we are or can do, but only and always, Who is He, and what can He do? The incident of verses 17-24, the Lord tarrying while Gideon prepared the kid and the unleavened cakes, reminds us of the Lord and the two angels waiting for Abraham and Sarah's preparation, but in that case they ate the food; in this it was consumed by fire, while in the incident of Manoah, the father of Samson, the angel of the Lord ascended in the flame which consumed the offering (Gen. xviii, 8; Judg. vi, 6-21; xiii, 19, 20).

Gideon's readiness when encouraged by this sign is seen in his fearless destruction of his father's altar to Baal. It is refreshing to see Joash stand with his son in this matter and to hear him say concerning Baal, "If he be a god let him plead for himself" (verses 25 to 32). If we would be used of God we must break with all idolatry and serve only the living and true God. There must be no conformity unto or compromise with the world lying in the wicked one. As the spirit of the Lord clothed Himself with Gideon (verse 34, margin), so He will use us if we are whole hearted. The three signs granted to Gideon, the two of the fleece (36-40) and the one of the offering, remind us of the three signs granted to Moses (Ex. iv. 1-9). Our one only sign is the crucified and risen Christ (Gal. vi, 14).

SUNDAY MORNING THOUGHTS

By T. W. CHAMBLISS.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." The contemplation of the quotation brings to the mind the question—do men "will" to follow the Galilean Teacher? Is there a desire in the human heart for the fellowship of the Christ? Is there a longing among men for the personal presence of the Master? There must have been such longing in the heart of some of the throng which surrounded Christ at this time. Looking into their faces he said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself."

* * *

Then again thought like this comes. If any man intends to follow me. It there are those among you who have determined to follow me. If any of this gathered crowd expects to follow me—let them "deny" themselves. The Teacher must have known the feelings of those gathered about Him. Knowing their feelings He tells them the needed steps to be taken. If one would follow Jesus, he should know what this involves. It is not mere child's play. Following Jesus means much. If a man would build a house he first sits down and counts the cost. Even if he fails to count accurately he will make an estimate before starting on the work. Jesus would urge men to follow Him and yet He would not have them go blindly into the service. It means changed conditions, different aims, and peculiar responsibilities.

Going after Jesus implies preparation. If a man will come let him "deny" himself. What did the Teacher mean? Some people think that means the giving up of some luxury or pleasure, the relinquishment of a darling joy in the name of Christ. Surely He meant even this and more. The great hearted Christ was thinking deeper than the mere passing flash of pleasure. The mind of Christ was fixed upon the kernel of life within rather than upon the shell. Take the words, "deny himself" as a phrase rather than singly.

* * *

If a man will come after me let him disenthrone self. It is strange how many individuals really worship self. The throne-room in every life has an occupant. No hearts are without rulers. Self controls many lives—so many—and self sits upon the heart throne an autocratic ruler. In the journey of life self demands the best. Every day must bring to it, its own pleasure. Others may suffer but it will not suffer. Others may be inconvenienced but its will must be observed. Christ said "Not so in my kingdom."

* * *

The follower of Christ must be one who has put self out of the heart-throne. The world will be happier when the Christ teaching comes to pass. Self enthronement begets selfishness and selfishness in its turn, sorrow. The spirit that in so many lives demands the gratification of every whim, desire, or wish is very apt to result in some other being made unhappy. Much of the world's sin comes directly from self enthronement. The child demands the gratification of its desires. Later the grown up makes the same demand and no matter the cost the demand must be met.

* * *

Jesus said, if any man desires to come after me let him disenthrone self and "take up his cross." Is there a cross in the service of the Master? Is the Christain life a Gethsemane? Christ himself battled with self in the garden. "Let this pass from me!" Nowhere is there recorded the story of a greater victory than when with the vision of Calvary present with Him, the Lord fought the garden fight. "Not my will, but thine!" This is the example. Before the mass of humanity to day Jesus sees two pictures. The one is set upon the mountain and the crosses are ghostly in the darkness of the night. The other is that of a weary, worn man, sin-sad world dying with no hope. On the one hand self cries for self. On the other the world cries for salvation, Jesus "takes up the cross"—the cross of service for humanity.

* * *

Would you come with Jesus? Then cast out self from the throne room—disenthrone self and in the stead of self put Christ and worship Him. The followers of Christ must love Christ the all and only occupant of the heart. There is to be the enthronement of Christ. Christ in the heart is to give birth to pure thoughts, kind words and clean deeds. Christ in the heart is to bring to us new aims and purposes. Christ to be the author, the aim, the product of life. It is really to be "For to me to live is Christ." The follower of Christ is one whose heart is filled full of Christ.

* * *

Jesus said, "If any man will come unto Me let him deny himself and follow me." After the disenthronement of self and the enthronement of Christ comes the service for humanity. The Christ life was a life of constant service for humanity. The Christ life was a life of constant service for others. An absolutely unselfish life. Sometimes He was tired but never too tired to help another. Sometimes He was sad but never too sad to cheer another. Sometimes He was busy but never too busy to hear the call of another. After all and in all Christ set the example of unselfish concern for others. He who would "come after Jesus" must live the life of sacrificial concern for the lives of others. Jesus lived for others. His followers should live for others. Jesus labored for others and His followers should labor for others. Jesus suffered for others—the thorns, the scourge, the sneer. Surely His followers should do the same. Jesus died for others. His followers are to "follow" Him. It means much to follow unto death.

* * *

There is joy in the "following." Christian life is not entirely a cross. The daily service is a continual joy bringer. One day I dropped a coin into the hand of a woman who stood by the roadside. It was but a trifle and yet as I gave it the smile of the poor tired woman and her "God bless you" repaid me a thousand-fold. Only a little service but it brings joy. Following Christ here does mean sacrifice but the sacrifice begets joy. Then again there is the constant vision of the crown beyond. Eternity is just ahead of each one and eternity has a crown for every cross-bearer. No cross means no crown. Today spent in service for humanity with Christ enthroned in the heart is a time of happiness with the additional prospect of an eternal crown.

* * *

Even if eternity did not have a crown for the cross-bearer there is still the glorious thought of the Master's commendation. Think of it! When toil and trial are over, when rest and peace succeed strain and striving. When the end comes—then the joy of the Master's commendation. "Well done, thou faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

White Goods Sale

will start Monday, January 11th, at J. W. H. Fuchs' Department Store and will continue the entire week.

If you are desirious of saving money on new fine white goods, undermuslins, etc., you can't afford to miss this great sale.

MONDAY, AT 10 A. M., we will sell Ladies' 50c Muslin Gowns, each ..... .25c

MONDAY, AT 4 P. M., we will sell for 15 Minutes, 10c Dress Ginghams, not over 10 yds to a customer, per yard 5c

TUESDAY, AT 10 A. M., and for 30 Minutes, we will sell 7c Brown Domestic, 10 yds to a customer, per yard 3c

TUESDAY, AT 4 P. M., we will sell Ladies' 50c Colored Petticoats, limit two to a customer, each ..... .25c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns from only ..... .50c to $1.29

Ladies' Muslin Underskirts, trimmed in lace and embroidery; price .. 39c to 69c

Ladies' Corset Covers from only ..... .18c to 39c

Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, per pair ... .19c to 39c

Children's Muslin Drawers, only ..... .8c to 19c

Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns ..... .39c to 89c

During this sale we shall make a genuine reduction on our entire stock of Coat Suits, Coats, Skirts and One-Piece Dresses.

One lot of Ladies' Fine Shirt Waists, regular 50c value, each ..... .39c

Ladies' $1.00 to $1.25 Shirt Waists, each ..... .89c

Visit our Shoe Department, you will find your exact size and style Reasonably Priced.

10c Pebble Huck Towels, each 8c

10c Turkish Bath Towels, each 8c

25c Turkish Bath Towels, each ..... .19c

50c Bleached Bed Sheets, each ..... .42c

Blankets, Comforts and White Counterpanes will be sold at Bargain Prices.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

We have just received a large shipment of New Embroideries, Flouncing, Beading and Laces, of every description. We will place the entire lot on sale for this week at a Marvelous Reduction.

SPECIALS IN DRY GOODS

12 1-2c to 15c Percale .. 10 1-2c
10c Percale 8 1-2c
12 1-2c White Madras ... 10c
12 1-2 to 15c Striped Madras 10c

VISIT OUR CHINAWARE DEPARTMENT.

10c Dress Ginghams 8c

Best grade of Light Calicoes, per yard 5c

Good quality of yard-wide Bleached Domestic, a regular 10c value, per yard 7 1-2c

10c quality Long Cloth, very soft finish, 36 inches wide, per yard 8c

15c Long Cloth, per yard .12c

20c and 25c Long Cloth, per yard ..... .17c

10c to 12 1-2c Dimity Lawn and Checked Muslin, per yard 8c

35c Egyptian Dimity; this is the best quality that can be obtained; Special for the White Goods Sale, per yard ..... .21c

40-inch White Lawn, 10c value, per yard 8c

White Shirt Linen, guaranteed all pure linen, 65c values, per yard ..... .42c

25c Nainsook, per yard .. .19c

We will make a Liberal Reduction on our entire stock of Woolen Dress Goods, Silks and Cotton Goods.

Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats, in all the new winter styles, will be sold at a big reduction.

AGENT FOR STANDARD FASHION PATTERNS.

J. W. H. FUCHS' DEPARTMENT STORE

'PHONE 272. WILMINGTON, N. C. 28 to 30 SOUTH FRONT ST.

BETTER BABIES CONTEST AND THE MOTHER'S DUTY

By Drs. D. W. and Ernest S. Bullock, in The Health Bulletin.

The primary instinct of all mankind is self-preservation and the propagation of its own kind. The price of each new creation is always great; it must be paid in gold, work and tears. So it follows that we should want the best obtainable article for the price to be paid.

The race is improving at a rapid rate. Children of today enjoy knowledge and qualities undreamed of by the elect of yesterday. It has even been said that some children know even more than their parents. So keen will be the competition for the best that is in the future that only those who get a good start can hope to keep up in the race. The secret of all success is good health. It is your duty to posterity to pass on the life that has been entrusted to you with compound interest for the time you have used it. Sincere thinking people ask, "How can this be done?" By working on yourself from the realization of your duties until the birth of your child and working on it ever afterwards. Each day striving to make it a "Better Baby."

Our country owes everlasting gratitude to Mrs. Mary Watts and Dr. Margaret Clark, the mothers of the Better Babies Movement. The result of this movement is too big to grasp. It will advance civilization by leaps and bounds. In two generations it is capable of causing a revolution in society, and a world of happier and better men and women.

The oriental who kept his cow in the house and his wife in the yard, because another cow would cost money and a wife could be had for nothing, is not to be laughed at, for we have been more interested in improving our pigs than we have our children. But day has dawned and, henceforth, we will labor for the mental and physical improvement of our children.

"A Better Babies Contest" is not a beauty show. At these, dimples, deep violet eyes, long curling lashes, silken curls, and dainty frocks are judged by caprice, favoritism and sentimentality. It is a human stock show. It is a health contest. It means something worth while. It is scientific. It has authority. It is designed not to show who can win a prize, but to point out why all of the rest failed to do so. This contest will lower the infant mortality in the particular babies examined and serve in an educational way the other children of their mothers. The world's greatest interest is in the quality of life you are going to leave behind you. The improvement of your offspring is a debt you owe the progenitors who brought you thus far. A debt you owe your community, your state, and your country, for they can be no greater than the people who compose them.

The first important "Better Babies Contest" was held at Denver in March, 1913, and from there the movement has swept outward through all the states in the Union. The results of these contests show that the children scoring highest were fed regularly before and after weaning, slept alone in well ventilated rooms, and spent much time out of doors. City babies scored highest because of the more general use of improved methods of raising in closely populated areas. The children of physicians scored higher that those whose fathers followed other vocations, this being the result of constant medical supervision. Babies should be returned for examination annually until they are five years old.

The score card may show defects in your child which you did not know and which you may not believe. Do not resent this. Do not take the card to your doctor and make him agree with you that they are not there. We all believe our children are perfect, and when we find they are not, the pill is a bitter one, but swallow it and receive its benefit. Resolve to work for the elimination of the defects so that next year best. To the question, "How can this be done?" there is one satisfactory answer. Your object should be to so foster the child that throughout life it can best meet the conditions amid which it is to live. The problem in every case is individual and different. That parent will succeed who studies child culture and learns by reading, inquiry and experience, and who with discrimination wrought of knowledge, selects the best and applies it to the particular needs of her child. Those children who are raised by "book" make the best scores. Consult your physician frequently. Do not have the kind of love that makes you neglect your baby because it is too dear to be submitted to some surgical procedure. Nothing should make you feel so bad as knowing that yours would be a better baby if you did not stand in its way. "Hints to Mothers," distributed by the Woman's Home Companion, is one of the most valuable short articles on infant culture. Remember that after all this is a "Better Mother's Contest," and strive lest it is you who fail. Work to further the movement designed to help your own little child. Give it not only your interest, but your co-operation. Enter your children every year and work incessantly for the correction of their defects. So conduct their lives that when your "Better Baby" becomes a better man you can view its achievements with pardonable pride and say, "Truly, it is my little baby."

Sprains, Bruises Stiff Muscles

Sloan's Liniment will save hours of suffering. For bruise or sprain it gives instant relief. It arrests inflammation and thus prevents more serious troubles developing. No need to rub it in—it acts at once, instantly relieving the pain, however severe it may be.

Here's Proof

Charles Johnson, P. O. Box 105, Lawton's Station, N. Y., writes: "I sprained my ankle and dislocated my left hip by falling out of a third story window six months ago. I went on crutches for four months, then I started to use some of your Liniment, according to your directions, and I must say that it is helping me wonderfully. I threw my crutches away. Only used two bottles of your Liniment and now I am walking quite well with one cane. I never will be without Sloan's Liniment."

All Dealers, 25c.

Send four cents in stamps for a TRIAL BOTTLE

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc.
Dept. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

A New-Year Opportunity to Restore National Prosperity

(Manufacturers Record, December 31.)

The total value of the agricultural, manufacturing, mineral and forestry products of this country exceeds $40,000,000,000 a year. Of recent years we have exported about 5 to 6 per cent. of this, or from $2,000,000,000 to $2,400,000,000 annually. Thus less than one-sixteenth of the total value of our products has gone abroad.

While this $40,000,000,000 of value represents the output of the country, it does not, of course, begin to represent the volume of trade. These products are sold and resold, giving employment and profit to millions of people. They are transported back and forth, furnishing freight to the railroads and employment of other millions. They are the basis of all of our business life. But even in their primary state the output is $40,000,000,000, while we have exported only 5 to 6 per cent. of it.

We are now exporting, partly by reason of the heavy demand in Europe for war munitions, probably quite as much as during years of peace. Indeed, it is quite possible that the total exports of the coming year, notwithstanding the decline in the price of cotton and the smaller exports of that staple, will equal the highest exports we have ever had, and possibly run far ahead. It is true that this is due to war conditions. Nevertheless, the goods have to be made and sold and shipped, and the money comes back to us, or the agricultural products have to be raised and exported, and they, with the exception of cotton, are being sold at a high price. What is there, therefore, in the European situation to have any such effect on our business interests as to bring about present depression? We are selling almost as much to Europe as formerly, and if we are not, because of the war, importing as much, it merely leaves a larger market at home for our own manufactured products. So far as our foreign trade, therefore, is concerned there is no foundation whatever for inactivity in trade, except as to cotton and this will be offset in the total volume by other exports.

We have just as many people as we have ever had, and their number is increasing at the rate of about 1,500,000 a year, making more mouths to feed and more bodies to be clothed.

The war has not in any way lessened our natural resources. It has not destroyed our timber, our coal, our iron, our water-powers, nor any of the other vast resources which give us an unmatched combination as compared with any other equal area in the world.

Europe is not buying heavily of our securities, but, on the other hand, we are keeping at home the several hundred million dollars that our tourists have annually spent abroad, more than offsetting the decline in Europe's annual investment in our bonds and stocks.

What, therefore, is the matter with us?

We know that the tariff has had a depressing effect on many lines of industry. We know that it has practicaly destroyed some. But even an adverse tariff, bad as it is, is not a full explanation for the timidity and fear and lack of business prevailing throughout the country. We ought to repeal the present destructive tariff—destructive of national income as well as destructive of business. But look still farther.

We know that for the last ten years there has been a relentless war upon business, big and little. We know that the railroads have been very nearly throttled to death by adverse legislation, State and national. The country has gone on the theory that men would continue to invest billions of money in the building of railroads even though they might have no voice in the management of these roads or in the fixing of the rates for passenger and freight business. It is difficult to imagine anything much more absurd than this theory. One of its dire results is seen in the figures published last week that in sixteen States the new railroad mileage was less than in any year since 1880, when the country had only one-half of its present population and less than one-half the average annual new mileage built in any year since 1880.

The very men who are decrying railroads and constantly fighting them could not be tempted to invest their money in railroad securities under such conditions. But the Interstate Commerce Commision in its recent decision has given some indication that it is beginning to see a new light and beginning to recognize that it is not a wise policy in that reversal of all its former policies. It indicates that the members of the Commission are not so absolutely bound by precedent as not to be willing to reserve themselves to save the railroads of the country from ruin.

This change of position by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the opening of the new year might be used as an opportune occasion for all in authority in Washington and in State governments to be willing, if necessary, to reverse former policies and to set forth the view that it is time for the ten-year war upon business, from which we have been suffering, to cease. It should be proclaimed everywhere that our condition is not due to the European war, but existed to a large extent before the war, and, disregarding the mouthings of the ranters who live by continual agitation, make broad and sweeping proclamations that the whole power of the National and State administrations will be concentrated upon the upbuilding of business, and that every effort will be made to co-operate with the business men of the country in reviving our business interests and in restoring generaly prosperity.

It is within his power, by reason of his position as the head of this great nation, for President Wilson to take the lead in a work of almost limitless potentialities for good by calling the country back to sanity of thinking and acting and to enthusiastic co-operation with the business forces in leading this nation out of the poverty of the present to that broad prosperity to which we are rightly entitled. Others would quickly follow him.

We have looked with horror upon Europe's awful war, but we have had a ten-year war upon business which should be stopped to the everlasting gratitude of the people of the country, to the rescuing of hundreds of thousands from the deepest poverty and the direst suffering, and to the saving of thousands from death by reason of poverty.

The only war we should now have is a war upon the war against business.

The administration and the dominant party in Washington could lead the forces of the nation into constructive upbuilding if they would invite as advisers and colaborers the most farseeing business men of every section and pledge to them and to the nation at large the utmost power that is within them to restore prosperity and stop the ceaseless death-dealing war upon business. If this should be done, it would have a tremendous influence in changing for the better the conditions now existing and in bringing the country back to that prosperity ruling before this ten-year war, under which every man who wanted employment could find it; a prosperity which was burdening the railroads with freight and steadily increasing their earnings; which was causing every wheel in every factory of the land to be run at its fullest speed; which was giving to the farmers of the South, as well as of the West, an abounding prosperity because of an ever-increasing demand for their products. Millions of people would hail with delight such an announcement. Hundreds of thousands of men now walking the streets vainly seeking work and whost families are in deepest poverty would quickly find employment.

No greater opportunity for advancing the welfare of all the people of all sections has ever existed than that which now faces the powers that be. This opportunity is too great to be considered in the light of party politics, too overwhelming in importance to be thought of as to its influence upon this party or that, or this man or that.

Here in this Heaven-blessed land, free from war's alarms, with a hundred million people occupying the most richly endowed country on earth, we are having less of business prosperity, less of optimism, and more of timidity and fear than have existed for many years without any justification for such an untoward condition except our own doings.

The reason is within us. We are paying the penalty of our own blunders, our sins of omission and commission and our constant heckling of every business interest in the country through uneconomic, unwise and wholly useless legislation in National and State affairs.

If the party in power wants to restore National prosperity, let it lead in constructive work by sweeping away many of the harassing restrictions of business for which it, as well as the Republican party, is responsible. Under such a policy, with a willingness to admit mistakes and to overcome them by a reversal of some of the blunders committed in destroying the sugar industry and injuring others by free-trade tendencies, there would quickly come prosperity to the cotton growers of the South, to the sugar producers of Louisiana and the West, to every factory in the land, to the railroads and to every industrial and business interest of our country. The Interstate Commerce Commission has had the courage to disregard precedents and to reverse the whole policy of its existence. Are the leaders in Washington and elsewhere willing to learn the lesson and to reverse some of their own pet theories, now knocked into a cocked hat by the stern logic of facts, and save the country from poverty and bring to it abounding prosperity by following the lead of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, though it did not go half far enough, at least made a start on the right road?

Never before had any party a greater opportunity for doing a work of infinite value to the whole country. If it should rise to the occasion, there would be a sudden change in business conditions.

Now men are piteously begging for work; then work would be seeking men; then capital would hunt investments and not investments and bond issues beg for a little capital to carry on absolutely essential undertakings as at present; then the sunlight of abounding prosperity would dispel every vestige of the cloud of poverty which hovers over the nation. Will the political leaders have the courage and farsightedness, even by reversing themselves, to bring prosperity back to our country?

LONGLEAF PINE SUITABLE FOR KRAFT PAPERS

The loblolly or North Carolina pine is by far the most important tree now being cut for lumber in North Carolina. While distributed over only the eastern half of the State, yet this tree furnishes more than one-half of the annual lumber cut of the whole State. Most of the lands which many years ago were denuded of longleaf pine by the turpentine operators and lumbermen, and then devastated by fires and hogs, later came up to loblolly pine, and now, fifty to one hundred years later, are furnishing another and a more remunerative crop of timber than the longleaf pine at the time it was previously put on the market.

Loblolly combines all the essentials for an ideal forest management tree. It seeds profusely and regenerates readily, is adapted to nearly all types of soil, grows rapidly, becomes marketable at an early age, grows densely, making large yields per acre, and produces material for which there is general demand at a fair and increasing price. A thorough study of this tree has been made by the North Carolint Geological Survey and the final investigations were completed in 1913. This investigation has been conducted chiefly by Mr. W. W. Ashe, former State Forester of the Survey, and now Forest Inspector of the United States Forest Service.

The results of the investigation are published in Bulletin 24, which takes up particularly the growth and proper forest management of loblolly pine in North Carolina. It also deals with the occurrence and silvical requirements of the tree, its growth in height, diameter and volume on different soils and situations; the yields which can be obtained under varying conditions, and the amount of lumber of different grades which can be out from timber of different ages and qualities.

This report has been prepared for the use of landowners and lumbermen alike and is designated to meet the needs of all our people who are in any way interested in timber, but especially those in the eastern half of North Carolina.

MADAME ELDON HERE.

Madame Eldon, who excited considerable interest in palmistry when here about three years ago, has come back for a return engagement. Madame Eldon was visited at that time by many Wilmington folks, and some of her predictions created a good deal of comment and much interest was shown in her work. She made a number of propheries of coming events that have since come to pass when here before.

(Advertisement.)

THEATRICAL

"Just Plain Folks" was written for laughing purposes only and has succeeded in every instance that it has been presented. In addition to the comedy there is a very pretty plot to the piece that holds the interest of the audience from curtain to curtain. The Bijou Quartette will be introduced between the action of the play at the Academy this week. It is the opinion of many who had the pleasure of hearing the quartette last night that it is far superior to anything heard on the local stage in a long time. Their number alone is worth the price of admission. Great interest is being shown in the offering of "Tempest and Sunshine" next Wednesday and Thursday, and from all indications the best seats will be gone early on Monday when the sale is opened. Crowded houses always greet this beautiful play. Get yours early and avoid disappointment.

Scene From the Bijou Stock Company, at Academy This Week.

Bijou's Banner Week.

The opening week promises to be another round of unalloyed pleasure to Bijou patrons, and some of the biggest movie features ever seen in Wilmington will be shown on the Bijou screen during the six days beginning tomorrow afternoon.

"The Accusation."

This is the title of Monday's big topliner, in two reels. It is a story of society life in which a society "climber" spurns the working girl he has wronged and compels her to bring a false accusation against his rival. A grim tragedy is averted by the narrowest of margins. Seen in the leading roles are Harry Myers, Brinsley Shaw and Rosemary Theby.

"The Submarine Spy."

A really notable offering is this headliner on Tuesday's bill. It is a two-reel naval play drama, played by imp actors, and is a timely release in view of the part submarines are now taking in the great European war. In the filming of this great drama, the War Department actually loaned the Universal a mammoth submarine with its complement of officers and men, and the whole thing is realistic to the highest degree, and should prove one of the real big features of the year in point of interest. It is in two full reels, too. Another one of those rousing L-K comedies will also be on Tuesday's bill.

"Her Escape."

Of course, Wednesday's bill will be headed by the fourth installment of "The Master Key", rousing, thrilling, as usual. But another notable double feature offering is "Her Escape" another one of these great melodramas featuring Pauline Bush and Lon Chaney. It tells the stirring story of the regeneration of a girl of the underworld (Pauline Bush) and her fight to "go straight" despite the murderous opposition of a crook father and a merciless brother. It lasgreat one, to be sure, and will make Wednesday's bill especially notable.

"A Study in Scarlet."

You've probably read this great masterpiece of fiction. If you haven't you've read other great "Sherlock Holmes" detective stories, and know they form one of the masterpieces of fiction. Well, Francis Ford and Grace Cunard play this great story by A. Conan Doyle, and with Ford playing the role of Sherlock Holmes, you may well expect something of the very highest order. The play was staged in Brixton Road and Baker Street, London, and therefore, is realistic in the highest degree. The remarkable deductive processes of the eagle-eyed sleuth is faithfully carried out by the adopt, Francis Ford. This feature heads Thursday's bill.

"Within an Inch of His Life."

A two-reel Eclair Western drama, which features next Friday's bill, and features Edna Payne and Nobert Myles in the leading roles. It is a drama replete with beautiful Western settings and crammed chock full of interesting and thrilling action, with pistol fights, lynchings and snakes. A really notable feature in which Edna Payne does some of her greatest work.

"Hounded."

A two-reel Rex melodrama, in which Ben Wilson and Anna Little play the leading roles, featuring a thrilling bank robbery, the death of the watchman in a vault, an escape from prison and the death of the hounded jail bird's wife and child. The convict, on the verge of a second murder, is inspired to go "straight" by a vision of his dead wife and child. It is a great drama, replete with thrills and heart interest, and features pretty and popular Mary Luther with dashing Ben Wilson, in roles that allow them ample room for some of their greatest and strongest work. This feature heads the big week-end bill next Saturday.

Week at the Grand.

When the last picture was flashed on the big screen at the New Grand last night it brought to a close the record breaking week at this handsome movie house. Last week was one of both artistic and financial triumph for the New Grand. With such a week at the New Grand really set a pace which will likely leave the field to itself, none other being able to keep up. For this week the New Grand has a great array of films. They are the brightest gems from the casket of the General Film Company, admitted by all to be the greatest films the world knows, plus other big special features like "The Million Dollar Mystery" and "Zudora." And, by the way, this latter proved the sensation of the past week in movies in Wilmington, and upon presentation Friday the theatre could not hold all the folks who clamored to get in. Consequently scores were turned away. This shows the great business done, because the capacity of the New Grand was but recently increased.

Great Inaugural Show.

The new week, which opens tomorrow, will be given a big start, the inaugural show not only being a great one for quality, but being of tremendous size. Six swell films will mark tomorrow's show, and such a sextette—the best and very latest obtainable. It is going to be especially big for comedy, something every one loves and something that acts as a big tonic these days. "Sophie's Fatal Wedding" will lead the way, and it is a "Slippery Slim" film, which is quite sufficient to attest its merit. Lubin will screen two rousing fun pictures, "Brown's Cook" and "He wanted His Pants." The name of each suggests mirth by the ton. Still another comedy feature and a rousing drama will also be on.

Two Big Stars.

Tuesday is going to be an especially Red Letter Day, as not only will America's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, appear in the beautiful dramatic, "Simple Charity," but fat, clever, lovable John Bunny is going to merrily star in a big two-reeler, "Bunny's Little Brother," and maybe it's not a howl for joy. Two other special features will also be ofrede on Tuesday. One will be a jolly comedy, "Mrs. Trenwith Comes Home," and the other a virile, gripping story of the gold fields, "Pure Gold," and in this film will be seen those big favorites, Anne Schaefer and William Duncan.

Superb Midweek Show.

Midweek at the New Grand is always a glorious occasion. It always brings forth a big double show, yet without one cent raise in the price of admission. It is the day when "The Million Dollar Mystery" makes its appearance. This Wednesday the episode, No. 15, will be given of this sensational film serial. It is "The Borrowed Aeroplane." There will be other big features, including the latest Hearst-Selig Pictorial Review, possessing many war scenes, and a Biograph comedy, "Just a Kid."

Big Surprise Feature.

For Thursday the New Grand has an extra big show. It announces the names of four big films for this day, one of which is a brilliant two-part story, but the surprise feature it is keeping up its sleeves. Watch for the announcement.

Other Big Days.

The rest of the week will be just as notable. Friday episode No. 2, of "Zudora" is going to be offered and it is more mystifying and more thrilling than the first. The one for Friday is entitled "The Mystery of the Sleeping House," and it is most weird, intense and stirring. Other big films will be offered on this day, thus making another great double show for the New Grand's proverbial tiny price of admission—5 cents.

The week-end is going to bring to the front another magnificent collection of film gems. There will be plenty of laughter and plenty of thrills. The big programme for this day will be announced in due time. Keep your optics open for it.

"Digging In" On The Firing Line

Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Lying flat on the ground, alternately digging with his bayonet blade and scooping out the loosened earth with the top of his meat can, a soldier hastily makes at his side a shallow trench that extends from the head to the knees, placing each little scoopful, as he digs it, in a pile at his head. Every movement is made with the utmost caution, for bullets are whistling past only a few inches above his head and the raising of any part of his body would mean almost certain death. When this shallow trench is finished the soldier cautiously rolls into it. Under this slight cover he then begins to dig another and deeper trench at his side, but one that is long enough this time to take his entire body. If he lives to complete the task, he has made what is known as a "lying down" trench. He has made a cover that protects him from rifle fire but not from shrapnel or the flying fragments of bursting shells.

This is not an individual instance but a typical case. It is one phase of the "digging-in" process that comprises one of the biggest features of the biggest war the world has ever known. When a column of soldiers has advanced until it can advance no farther, and the men are ordered to hold their exposed position, they "dig themselves in" in this fashion. Perhaps they are compelled to remain where they are, for a retreat over exposed ground is often as dangerous as an advance. As soon as night comes, intrenching tools are brought forward and the litle trenches made under fire are enlarged, connected, and deepened until they are continuous, and furnish cover in which men may stand and move about safe from the rifle fire, but always in danger from shell fire and shrapnel. In this shelter that the soldier has dug for himself he may remain for weeks, or the trench may be abandoned in a few minutes or a few hours for an advance or a retreat. In the face of modern weapons, infantry troops, fighting long in the open, simply get themselves slaughtered and the first thing an army does after its preliminary advance has been stopped is to dig itself in.

This war is therefore primarily one of field intrenchments. Much had been written before the war about field intrenchments and their importance in modern warfare. But a battle line 300 miles long, extending from the North sea through northern France into Alsace, consisting of practically continuous lines of intrenchments so securely held that neither side could make any material advance in weeks, is a thing so big that it had apparently never been dreamed of. Along this battle field the country is cut up, not by two parallel lines of intrenchments alone, but by numerous trenches, some of which have been occupied repeatedly by first one army and then the other as the fortune of battle wavered along the battle line. There are new and half-finished trenches, trenches with shrapnel proof shelters and with zig-zag excavated approaches from the rear, abandoned trenches and trenches that have been wrecked by artillery fire. So carefully are the trenches and their occupants concealed that the battle field would have, much of the time, the appearance of a deserted country if it were not for the bursting shells and shrapnel. Back of the firing line, on both sides of the great conflict, men have been busy for weeks constructing trenches for the army to fall back on in case of retreat. Since this work is not done under fire, these trenches are carefully made on selected ground, often motor drawn plows being used to break ground for them.

5c NEW GRAND 5c

This Week Still Greater Shows

At Wilmington's Greatest Joy Spot. Most Stupendous Ever in City.

BEHOLD AND MAKE MENTAL NOTE OF THE SUPERB OFFERINGS

MONDAY

SOPHIE'S FATAL WEDDING
Essanay Comedy featuring Slippery Slim

THE MOONSHINE MAID AND THE MAN
A Vitagraph Dramatic featuring Helen Gardner and Rex Hitchcock.

BROWN'S COOK
and
HE WANTED HIS PANTS
Two Rousing Comedies by Lubin.

IT'S A BEAR
Edison Comedy featuring Arthur Housman and Lula Gorey.

A BELIEVER IN DREAMS
Society Drama by Lubin, featuring Florence Williams and Edward Peil.

TUESDAY

JOHN BUNNY and FLORA FINCH
In Two-Reel Feature: "Bunny's Little Brother."

MARY PICKFORD
in "Simple Charity."

MRS. TRENTWITH COMES HOME
Essanay Dramatic.

PURE GOLD
A Story of the Gold Fields, featuring Anne Schaefer and William Duncan

WEDNESDAY

Episode No. 15
The Borrowed Aeroplane
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

HEARST SELIG PICTORIAL
All the Current Events.

JUST A KID
Biograph Comedy Drama, featuring Charles H. West and Clair McDowell.

THURSDAY

EARNEST MALTRAVERS
Two-Reel Biograph Dramatic, featuring George Morgan and Louise Vale.

THE ATHLETIC FAMILY
Vitagraph Comedy featuring William Shea and Kate Price.

THE ROSE AT THE DOOR
Edison Drama, featuring Mabel Trunnelle and Bigiow Cooper.

THE MYSTERY OF THE YELLOW SUNBONNET
Kalem Two-Reel Drama, Featuring Harry Millarde and Alice Hollister.

FRIDAY

The Greatest of All Sensations
ZUDORA
Episode No. 2, the Mystery of the Sleeping House

SAVED BY A WATCH
A Selig Western Drama, featuring Tox Mox and Inez Walker.

A MATTER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES
Edison Comedy featuring Bliss Milford and William Wadsworth.

SATURDAY

A Selig Farce Comedy
ONE KISS
Featuring John Lancaster and Sid Smith.

FOR HER PEOPLE
A Winsome Story by the Biograph Co., with Irene Howley and Kate Toncray.

THE MAN FROM THE SEA.
Lubin Love Story, featuring Kempton Green and Anna Luther.

5c FRIDAY THE SECOND EPISODE OF "ZUDORA" 5c

Being Her Second Adventure with
"THE MYSTERY OF THE SLEEPING HOUSE"
Other Big Films That Day.
Big Surprise Feature Thursday in Addition to the Regular Show. Guess What It Is?

THE WEATHER: Always Fair and Warm, at The Bijou.

THE WEEKLY BIJOU HERALD

Simply "It" "The Master Key."

VOL. 1, NO. 3. PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY. JAN. 10, 1915.

THE INCOMPARABLE PROGRAM

MONDAY

"The Accusation"
Rosemary Theby and Harry Myers in a Thrilling Heart-Interest Two-Reel Drama.

"Left in the Train"
Thanhouser Drama Featuring Some Big Stars.

"Who Stole the Bridegroom?"
Nestor Comedy with Eddie Lyons and Bess Meredyth.

"His Musical Career"
Keystone Feature Comedy.

TUESDAY

"The Submarine Spy"
Two-Reel Naval Drama, Thrilling and Timely.

"Our Mutual Girl"
Chapter 43 of This Thriller.

"The Manicure Girl"
Billie Ritchie Stars Again in This Big L-Ko.

WEDNESDAY

"The Master Key"
Chapter 4 in which the Net Begins to Weave Around the Innocent Victims.

"The Fat Girl's Romance"
Rousing Crystal Comedy Feature with Charlie DeForrest.

"His Talented Wife"
Big Keystone Comedy Hit.

THURSDAY

GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
—in—
"A Study in Scarlet"
That Great Sherlock Holmes Detective Story. Two Reels.

"Destiny's Night"
Unique Two-Reel Mutual Drama with Gladys Brockwell and Harry Keenan.

"The Village Postmaster"
Joker Comedy with Ernie Shields and Betty Schade.

FRIDAY

"Within an Inch of His Life"
Two-Reel Eclair Western Drama Replete with Thrilling Action. Edna Payne Starring.

"The Chasm"
Thanhouser Drama with Marguerite Loveridge and Joe Phillips.

"Love and Water"
Sterling Comedy with Lloyd Ingraham and Dotty Gould.

"An Incompetent Hero"
Big Keystone Comedy Feature.

SATURDAY

BEN WILSON
—in—
"Hounded"
Two-Reel Rex Melodrama Featured by Strong and Spectacular Action.

"Casey's Vendetta"
An Irish-Italian Comedy with an All Star Cast.

"Pruning the Movies"
Rousing Feature Nestor Comedy.

FLASHES

—Get ready for Another Mammoth Week!

—No less than ten mammoth two-reel features during the week, not to mention the many great single-reelers.

—Monday's bill is featured by "The Accusation" with Rosemary Theby; Tuesday comes "The Submarine Spy," especially timely and intensely interesting; Wednesday "The Master Key" and "Her Escape"; featuring Pauline Bush; Thursday, Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, in "A Study in Scarlet"; Friday, "Within an Inch of His Life," with beautiful Edna Payne, and Saturday, "Hounded" with popular Ben Wilson. Some lay-out!

—"The Sin of Olga Brandt" featuring Pauline Bush on next week's bill is said to be the most powerful story of the underworld ever filmed.

—The last of the Terrence O'Rourke Warren Kerrigan features is "A Captain of Villainy," next week.

—"The Mystery of the Throne Room" is next week's Grace Cunard-Francis Ford feature.

—"Cupid in a Hospital" an L-Ko, with popular Billie Ritchie, comes next week, and is undoubtedly the greatest comedy ever filmed.

—King Baggot comes next week in a comedy, "Three Times and Out."

—"The Accusation" Tomorrow is an especially good number.

—Francis Ford certainly distinguishes himself in a great detective play, "A Study in Scarlet."

—Next week brings another one of those great two-reel Keystones.

—"The Master Key"—Wednesday.

—Pauline Bush, in "Her Escape" is at her best as a girl of the underworld. She is an adept at this role.

—Th Universal—Always "Better Than the Rest."

—Some big ones coming soon.

The Master Key By John Fleming Wilson

4TH INSTALLMENT

By special arrangement for this paper, a photo-drama corresponding to the installments of "The Master Key," may now be seen at the leading moving picture theaters. By arrangement made with the Universal Film Mfg. Co., it is not only possible to read "The Master Key" each week, but also afterwards to see moving pictures illustrating our story.

(Copyright, 1914, by John Fleming Wilson.)

SYNOPSIS—Two prospectors, **James Gallon** and **Harry Wilkerson**, are partners. **Gallon** makes a rich find and draws a temporary plan of the location of the vein of gold. **Wilkerson** tries to steal these plans. **Gallon** resists and they quarrel. In the fight **Gallon** thinks he has killed his partner, and leaves him lying in the camp. **Gallon** arrives in a small western town, where he tells the sheriff that he and his partner were attacked by outlaws and that his partner was killed. The sheriff, his posse and **Gallon** go to the scene of the fight, but they do not find **Wilkerson**. The sheriff thinking **Gallon** has tricked him places him under arrest. Meantime **Wilkerson** has recovered and departed. That night **Gallon** makes his escape and later arrives in San Francisco. Here he takes ship. The captain of this vessel is a collector of curios. **Gallon's** mind is uneasy and he has visions of **Wilkerson** returning for the plans. In the captain's cabin is a chest where he keeps his curios. **Gallon** opens this and finds a Japanese idol, with one eye. He removes the eye and hides the plans in the idol. A fire breaks out in the ship, causing a fight among the sailors to get into the boats. **Gallon** returns to the deck to secure the chest and is left on board. The ship sinks, but **Gallon** saves himself. Having nothing on which to write he takes a key and an old nail and on the key scratches the probable location in latitude and longitude of the ship when it sank. He is picked up by a passing steamer and 18 years later endeavors to find the location of the gold strike, but does not succeed. At this time **John Dorr**, the superintendent of the Master Key mine, rescues **Ruth, Gallon's** daughter, from a tragic death following an explosion in the mine. Ruth, while exploring the tunnels, is thrown into an ore car by the explosion, which sends the car on its downward flight over the trestle. **Dorr**, while superintending the operations for a traveling bucket, sees her predicament, orders the bucket swung loose by its cable, and hanging down by his legs, he swings over the girl and pulls her up to him, the car rushing on and smashing over the ore dump. Constantly thinking of his former partner, **Wilkerson, James Gallon** is haunted by an apparition of the man he had robbed. His troubled mind almost becomes unbalanced by his anxiety. **Wilkerson**, who is alive, has continually searched for **Gallon**, and writes his cousin, a **Mrs. Darnell**, in New York, that he is at last on the right track. He arrives at the mine and confronts **Gallon**, who faints from fright.

CHAPTER VI.

When he had thoroughly learned his lesson, Wilkerson coolly, in spite of the letter he had received from Jean Darnell in New York, telling him of her willingness to finance her scheme, determined he must be friends with John Dorr, at least outwardly. So he smoothed out the visible wrinkles in his face, trying to veil the malicious gleam in his eyes, and spent two days quietly trying to show his amiability, not only to the miners, but to Dorr himself.

It was characteristic of John that he responded to the overtures of any living creature, which he had thoroughly tamed. He thought he had tamed Wilkerson; as a consequence, he met him half way.

Two Halves of One Secret.

Wilkerson was absolutely certain that his old partner, Thomas Gallon, had really made a rich find and that he had lost the location and accepted "The Master Key" as a substitute, in the hope that by working it thoroughly he might find the mother lode. Wilkerson was determined to be the master of "The Master Key." He needed the skilled aid of John Dorr with his engineering knowledge.

John Dorr knew that there was a tremendous secret in Gallon's life represented by the golden key which he had torn from his neck and handed to Ruth when he was dying. That key had figures on it. He understood that those scratches on that golden surface represented something tremendously important; and that the old man had committed Ruth to his charge and had spoken of Wilkerson as his former partner; and had said: "Wilkerson knows."

What was it that Wilkerson knew? It was better, thought John, to accept his amiable advances and thereby possibly gain his confidence and find out for Ruth's sake, that secret which Thomas Gallon had taken to his grave.

So on the second day after the restoration of the old scale of wages and his own reappointment as engineer in charge, John went down to the office and said bluntly: "Look here, Wilkerson, maybe both of us have made a mistake. I'm sure my only aim is to help out in the promotion of 'The Master Key.'"

Wilkerson received him amiably: "I'm sure my only interest in this business is to fetch into good ore. All that we are digging out now is dirt, without any pay in it."

"I think I know where we can strike first-class stuff," Dorr returned. "There is sure pay rock if we travel south from that main tunnel. We may have to go a couple of hundred feet."

Wilkerson looked at him shrewdly. "That will cost money," he remarked. "But I'll take this up with Ruth."

"If the mine is not paying, it's up to us to make it pay," John remarked, and left.

When Wilkerson entered the bungalow Ruth perceived a great change in his attitude. He was no longer sullen and he was evidently worried. She put her chin in the cup of her hands and asked cheerfully, "What is it, Mr. Wilkerson?"

"May I sit down?" he said awkwardly.

She motioned to a chair and he pulled out of his pocket a paper, covered with figures.

"I think you ought to know how things are going along, Miss Gallon," he said with unusual formality. "When your father made me superintendent of this mine I did not realize that the responsibility was so heavy as it is. We are not making any money. We are losing money. You can see by the reports which I have here that our cleanup lately has been far less than our expenses and our last one showed practically nothing. We must find the vein again; to do so, we must have money. There is no money in 'The Master Key' mine."

"That's what father used to say sometimes," said Ruth quietly. "But he always got it."

Wilkerson flushed. "Miss Gallon, I hope that you don't think that I'm not doing my best. I am. John Dorr and I have gone over this matter together. He agrees with me that we have absolutely lost the vein and that if 'The Master Key' is to pay anything more, we must find it again."

Ruth's expression softened at the mention of John Dorr's name. "What does he think?" she demanded. "What is the chance of finding it again?"

"If we run west, Dorr thinks," said Wilkerson slowly, "we'll recover the vein; but that will cost money, which we haven't got. Do you realize, Miss Gallon, that the payroll here is over one thousand dollars a day? Within a week I have to pay out over thirty thousand dollars for the month, and I tell you frankly, that when I have paid that, there will be no more money to the account of 'The Master Key' in the bank in Silent Valley."

Ruth realized that he was speaking the truth, even lessening the immediateness of the catastrophe; but her distaste of the man was too great to allow her to discuss the matter with him in the intimate way which she felt was necessary. She must see John Dorr.

She quickly dismissed Wilkerson and then went to Dorr's office herself. Without preliminaries she went up beside him, as he sat at his desk, and said: "John, are we broke?"

He looked down at her, keeping all emotion out of his expression, "The mine is not paying," he said briefly.

"But can't we make it pay, John? What is the matter?"

"Money," said John.

"But why money?"

"It will cost ten thousand dollars to drive that new tunnel."

"But Mr. Wilkerson just said he was going to pay over thirty thousand dollars to the men," Ruth said soberly. "If we have that much money, why can't we—"

A tenderness flooded Dorr's eyes. He comprehended her helplessness, understood why old Thomas Gallon had been so insistent that he, John Dorr, should look after her. She was a mere child. He tried to explain the exact situation, with the result that Ruth finally pushed him off his high stool, got up on it herself and wrote in a large, childish hand, right across the face of one of his new drawings, "I must raise ten thousand dollars!"

"I Must Raise $10,000."

She swung around to John and asked, "How can I get ten thousand dollars?"

Dorr hesitated; his plan was risky in view of

"When I Have Paid That There Will Be No More Money to the Account of 'The Master Key.'"

Wilkerson's attitude, but after all, the money must be raised. He said quietly: "Pledge the stock you own in 'The Master Key.' I know a man in New York who will loan you ten thousand dollars on it." He bent over her earnestly: "But listen, Ruth, if we spend the ten thousand dollars and we don't find the mother lode, you lose the mine. It's just like a mortgage on a farm."

"But you wouldn't suggest this if it weren't the only way out," she said briefly. "Now, how am I to do this?"

"You must go to New York and see George Everett. I will give you a letter to him and he will see to it that you get the extra money we need; meanwhile, I'll keep the mine going."

Ruth gave him her full eyes, "You don't like Mr. Wilkerson, do you?"

"I don't trust him," he replied.

At this moment the superintendent entered the office and seeing their two heads close together over the desk he scowled.

"I came to see what we are going to do about that new tunnel," he said roughly. "I don't like to start in anything I can't finish."

Ruth swung around to say quietly: "I am going to New York city to see Mr. George Everett, a friend of Mr. Dorr's, and I will come back with the ten thousand dollars."

"Everett—Everett—" repeated Wilkerson, "who is George Everett?"

Despite John's frowns, Ruth volubly explained. When she had finished Wilkerson nodded and said: "I'll put the men to work tomorrow, Dorr; better have your plans ready!" He stamped out.

"You had better go this afternoon," John told Ruth. "There is no time to lose."

"All right," she said, "I'll be ready in an hour."

A Letter to an Old Friend.

Dorr watched her trip down the hill toward her own little bungalow and it seemed to him as if he held one end of a golden thread that she was spinning through sunshine. It was anchored in his heart; that thread would be three thousand miles long before she saw good old Everett. He picked up his pen and wrote rapidly:

"Master Key Mine, June —

"George Everett,
"111 Broadway, New York City:

"Dear George—When a young, , brown-eyed, golden-haired girl walks into your office and says, 'I'm Ruth Gallon,' and hands you the papers that she will have in her little hand-bag, please see that she gets ten thousand dollars.

"Ever yours,

"JOHN DORR."

Then he went to the telephone and called up the station at Silent Valley.

"Bill!" he said quietly, after listening a moment to see if anyone was on the line, "I want to send a telegram. Take it over the wire, please! I'll be down in a little while and pay you."

"Sure," floated back a cheerful voice.

"This is it, Bill," said John:

"George Everett,
"111 Broadway, New York City:

"Miss Ruth Gallon leaves tonight to see you about 'Master Key' stock. Meet her and wire me on her arrival. Take good care of her, or I'll take care of you.

"JOHN DORR."

The operator did not hang up immediately, but said hesitatingly, "Say, John, there's a wire here, just came in from 'The Master Key' mine; it does not seem to jibe with yours. Wilkerson sent it."

"I'll play fair," said John to himself, and he called back over the wire, "Billy, that's yours and Wilkerson's business, not mine." If he had listened to the tenor of the message directed to Jean Darnell, in New York, he would have learned what Wilkerson was plotting.

The Golden Woman.

For years Wilkerson had built up for himself a golden image in Jean Darnell. No one realized better than himself, that she was a creature of appetite, a lover of silk and velvet.

Yet he had always thought of her in terms of gold; that was a contrast: the pallid, satiny, blue-eyed woman, voluptuous, soft; and his image of her built of yellow gold, dragged out of the bowels of "The Master Key" mine.

This image was now before his eyes: Instead of the warm, sun-blessed California hills with their faint scent of sage and cactus, he saw a richly furnished room, and breathed the odor of attar of roses. Let us not follow him in his dream—but looking over his shoulder an hour later we read:

"Master Key Mine, June —

"Jean Darnell,
"Astor House, New York City:

"Find George Everett at 111 Broadway and meet Ruth Gallon in Chicago on Santa Fe express leaving here this evening. Introduce Drake as Everett after you have seen Everett and keep the girl to yourself until I can arrange matters.

"HARRY."

"I can't send this through any office near here," he thought, "so I guess I'll ride down to Valle Vista and hand it to the conductor. He can send it from Los Angeles."

CHAPTER VII.

Three days later Ruth Gallon settled herself in the seat of a Pullman that was soon to leave Chicago for New York.

"This must be Miss Gallon," said a pleasant voice.

Ruth looked up to see a woman of florid beauty, and dressed in somewhat extravagant style, looking down at her out of great tawny, velvet eyes. Western bred, Ruth responded amiably to this salutation, though she had not the faintest idea who the woman was.

"Yes, I am Miss Gallon."

"I am Mrs. Darnell," said the woman. "May I sit down? I am an old friend of your friend, John Dorr's. He wired me that I would find you on this train." The lie was so plausible that Ruth merely blushed, thinking that it was one more token of John Dorr's carefulness of her comfort and safety.

"John never spoke of you," said Ruth simply. "I did not have the faintest notion that I was to meet any of his friends. Do you live in New York?"

"Yes, I live in New York. I happened to be in Chicago, and through Mr. Everett, I heard from John."

"Oh, you know Mr. Everett!" cried Ruth. "He is the man I am going to see in New York," and she went on to tell, as best she could, the gist of her mission.

It was typical of the woman to whom she was talking that she did not interrupt this naive narrative; she sat in silken silence, occasionally allowing her great eyes to rest on Ruth's fair face with an assumption of affection. As a matter of fact, she was profoundly interested.

When Ruth ended up with a gentle, "and so I told John I'd come and see what I could do," the elder woman smiled gently. Times were not so good with her as they had been, and if Harry Wilkerson could put this deal through and make money for them all, it would simplify many a problem which she dully pondered at night.

"Mr. Everett will meet us at the train," she said briefly, "and then you can tell him all this; meanwhile, suppose we talk about something else."

"But I can't think of anything else," said Ruth.

"Oh, you will," said Mrs. Darnell. "You can combine the pleasure of seeing New York with your little business. Mr. Everett will quickly settle that part of it, and I shall take great pleasure in showing you about Manhattan."

The Counterfeit.

When they arrived the next morning at the Grand Central station in New York city, Mrs. Darnell quietly introduced her to a slim, rather handsome young man, who seemed ill at ease until he had drawn Ruth's companion aside for a moment for a chat, while the porter collected their luggage.

"I don't just like this game," he said. "In the first place, Everett is a big man in the city and this Miss Gallon doesn't look to me like a girl you could fool long. Anyway . . . I can't understand what you are trying to do, Jean. You must know what sort of a fellow Harry Wilkerson is by this time. Why play his hand for him?"

"I don't notice you holding any trumps in your hand," she returned gently, but with a faint gleam in her eyes which made him draw back. "This is my game, and I expect you to play your part; you come on now and be George Everett. The girl is as ignorant as a pigeon. Remember what I told you!"

"About that stock?" he said sullenly.

"Yes, the stock. You understand that she came to New York simply to raise money for this mine. You are supposed to handle the business for her. If you don't learn all that is to be learned about 'The Master Key' mine in the next two days, you are more than the fool I take you for."

She drew him back to where Ruth stood amidst the suitcases and handbags and said: "Miss Gallon, Mr. Everett has been telling me that he, too, has heard from John Dorr about your coming."

Ruth scanned him politely; but the interest died in her eyes when she saw what sort of a man he was. He might be a friend of John's, he might be the man to rescue "The Master Key" from bankruptcy, but he did not interest her

Lost Moments.

The real George Everett got out of his limousine on the corner of Vanderbilt avenue and hurried through the revolving doors; brisk, debonair, alert, decided; with that happy style which denies foppery and avoids surveillance. It seemed strange that he should have a photograph in his hand at which he looked intently until he got in the concourse. There he stopped and with the picture still in his hand, commenced watching the faces of the people thronging through the gates under the vast dome.

Half an hour later he discovered that he had irretrievably missed the arrival of the Chicago express and with it, Ruth Gallon. He went back into his car and drove to his office. Once there he called his head clerk, an ancient and fragile man, as crisp and bloodless as the money that passes on Wall street, and told him to see at what hotel Miss Ruth Gallon was stopping. Then he wired John Dorr.

"111 Broadway, New York.

"John Dorr,
"Master Key Mine, Silent Valley, Cal.:

"Could not find Miss Gallon at train. Am seeking for her, as it is important that the business be settled immediately. Wire any possible address.

"GEORGE EVERETT."

Far out on Broadway, above the eighties, an operator was ticking off another message addressed to Harry Wilkerson. It read:

"25 A West Eighty-fourth Street, New York.
"Harry Wilkerson,
"Master Key Mine, via Valle Vista, Cal.:

"Everything all right. George met Ruth. She is now with me and waiting further particulars. Have seen Everett under guise of prospective purchaser of stock. The girl is charming.

"JEAN DARNELL."

CHAPTER VIII.

Some houses, like some people, should never be illumined with sunshine and Mrs. Darnell's residence, overlooking the Hudson, was of this type. Its dull, red-stone front, marked by windows that seemed blind to all that went by was not distinctive in that neighborhood. A thousand doors within a mile would have suggested to the passer-by nothing more nor less than the great oak portals within which she lived. To Ruth Gallon, of course, the house seemed tremendously formal and stately. Within she found an atmosphere so absolutely strange and alien to all she had ever known that she shrank within herself and had nothing to say until she had been conducted to her own room on the third floor, and a discreet maid was busy unpacking her things. Ruth felt that society had already laid its restrictions on her. She recognized the maid as the "gown-and-hat" policeman.

This silent but exceedingly obtrusive personage having retired at last, Ruth studied her surroundings. When she had completed her survey she thought to herself that there were two things wanting: one was a silk-haired Persian cat and the other a flaming colored scarf across the bed that completed the altogether of an apartment severely luxurious. Then she tried to analyze the odor, delicate yet insistent, which she was ever afterward to associate with Jean Darnell and her experience in New York. Ruth's knowledge of scents and perfumes was limited.

At last she traced it to some pallid flowers in the great green and dark red vase, whose unwholesome beauty was that of plants whose roots have never been in good sound soil. They looked to her much like lilies, whose pads had floated on some dark and opalescent pool, viscid with odors of the night. She was still staring at these and sniffing their scent through widened nostrils when Mrs. Darnell knocked on the door and entered slowly. She had changed her street gown for a negligee which instantly caught the girl's appreciative eye.

"You look beautiful," she said quickly. Jean Darnell turned her tawny eyes on her and smiled faintly.

"I am not usually up until noon," she responded, "and—I am getting old, my dear." She threw out her jeweled hands with a sparkling gesture of half comic resignation. Ruth laughed.

"John Dorr says everybody gets old in New York. Don't you like him?"

Mrs. Darnell looked into the clear eyes of the girl and almost failed to follow her baser instinct; but at that loose throat she saw the heavy gold of "The Master Key." As if it had supernatural powers, the sight of that key locked the door of her heart. "Of course, I like John," she said easily. "We must get everything fixed up now. George will be here—George Everett, of course, I mean—tonight, and you and he can talk the business over."

"You know, we simply must have the money," Ruth returned earnestly. "The mine isn't paying now, but John knows where we can find the mother lode again, then we'll all be rich."

"Ah!" said Jean Darnell, "you're selling stock I presume?"

"I own it all," Ruth returned proudly. "It's my mine. My father left it to me when he died." She did not see the sullen hatred that slowly flamed until Jean Darnell's eyes fairly blazed.

The woman drew her soft draperies around her, mustered a smile and left with a careless remark about: "Luncheon presently."

In her own room she stood a moment breathless; then she tore off her fleecy negligee in an intensity of silent rage and despair.

It is wickedness, not virtue, which is theatrical, and at this moment Jean Darnell flung herself into her evil passion with all the abandon of the tragedienne, only her voice was almost inaudible: "Tom Gallon, Tom Gallon, dead though you are, I'll have revenge!" When her fury had spent itself—and like all physically indolent women, she could not yield long to emotion—she prepared her campaign.

First she called up George Drake and made certain that he would be at her home for dinner that evening; then she called up two old acquaintances who were always glad to fill empty chairs at her well-set table. This settled, she again sought Ruth and persuaded her from going down immediately to Everett's office.

"You must be very tired, my dear," Mrs. Darnell purred. "And anyway, you know in New York young ladies do not go about unescorted to men's business offices, and I cannot go with you until tomorrow or next day."

"That will be too late," cried Ruth.

Mrs. Darnell opened her eyes wide, as if in surprise. "Mr. Everett is coming to dinner tonight," she said soothingly. "You can talk business to your heart's content right here."

"That will be much better," said Ruth.

When her hostess was gone she dressed herself for the street again.

She had barely finished when the maid came in with tea, followed by Mrs. Darnell.

"My child, what in the world are you going to do?" asked Jean. "Look, we'll have tea together."

"I was going out for a walk," Ruth responded. "You know I have never been in New York, and it seems a shame to waste this fine afternoon. Anyway, I want some fresh air."

Mrs. Darnell looked at her thoughtfully and smiled presently in a way that made Ruth flush: it seemed to convict her of discourtesy to her hostess. "You had best have tea!" and the girl obediently removed her hat and jacket and sat down.

Ruth had not had the advantages or the society of trained, alert, smart, clever women. Mrs. Darnell was very clever and she used her every art to keep Ruth's attention. She succeeded. The girl's mind, untrained though it was, was as quick as the elder woman's; her intuitions were swifter and before she knew it Jean found herself actually in an effort to keep up with Ruth's appreciation of everything that she said.

That night at dinner, George Drake, posing as George Everett, suddenly flushed darkly and turned to the girl at his left: "Miss Gallon," he said in a whisper, flashing his dark eyes toward his hostess to see if she were watching, "I really hope that the trust you put in me you won't find misplaced. I'll do everything I can to help you, even if it is funny that I didn't know that John Dorr has red hair."

Ruth looked at him very soberly, "I don't just understand a great many things," she said. "It all seems so strange, Mr. Everett, and you know I am worried. I ought to go to the Ritz Carlton and see if there are telegrams for me, for that's where John would wire me. I'm afraid Mrs. Darnell thinks I'm awfully impolite because I want to go and make sure for myself that John has not wired."

"I'll go myself," said the false Everett, looking at his plate; "I'll go tonight; in fact—I'll go right now." He caught Mrs. Darnell's eye and said apologetically, "I'm afraid, my dear hostess, I'll have to leave you. I have just remembered my solemn promise to be at the club at nine o'clock; and besides, I've promised Miss Gallon to go to the Ritz and get her mail and telegrams." He turned to Ruth and she noticed a very grave look in his eyes, which she was to understand later. He bent gallantly over her hand and lightly kissed her fingers. "You may trust me," he said.

(To be continued.)

The Million Dollar Mystery

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Illustrated from Scenes in the Photo Drama of the Same Name by the Thanhouser Film Company

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CHAPTER XV.

Another Trap Set.

If the truth is to be told, Jones was as deeply chagrined over the outcome of the counterfeit deal as was Braine. They had both failed signally to reach the goal sought. But this time the organization had broken even with Jones, and this fact disturbed the butler. It might signify that the turning point had been reached, and that in the future the good luck might swing over to the side of the Black Hundred. Jones redoubled his cautions, reiterated his warnings, and slept less than ever. Indeed, as he went over the ground he conceded a point to the Black Hundred. He would no longer be able to keep tab on the organization. They had deserted their former quarters absolutely. The agent of whom they had leased the building knew nothing except that he would have to repair the place. The rent had been paid a year in advance, as it had been these last eight years. He had dealt through an attorney who knew no more of his clients than the agent. So it will be seen that Jones had in reality received a check.

More than all this, it would give his enemies renewed confidence; and this was a deeper menace than he cared to face. But he went about his affairs as usual, giving no hint to any one of the mental turmoil which had possession of him.

"I Shall Have to Request You and the Family to Accompany Me to the Station."

It is needless to state Norton did not scoop his rivals on the counterfeit story. But he set to work exploring the cellar of the gutted building, and in one corner he found a battered die. He turned this over to the secret service men. There was one man he wanted to find—Vroon. This man, could he find him, should be made to lead him, Norton, to the new stronghold. He saw the futility of trying to trap Braine by shadowing him. He desired Braine to believe that his escape from the freighter had been a bit of wild luck and not a preconceived plan. Braine was out of reach for the present, so he began the search for the man Vroon. He haunted the water front saloons for a week without success.

He did not know that it was the policy of the Black Hundred to lay low for a month after a raid of such a serious character. So the Hargreave menage had thirty days of peace; always watched, however. For Braine never relaxed his viligance in that part of the game. He did not care to lose sight of Jones, who he was positive was ready for flight if the slightest opportunity offered itself.

Norton went back to the primrose paths of love; and sometimes he would forget all about such a thing as the Black Hundred. So the summer days went by, with the lilacs and the roses embowering the Hargreave home. But Norton took note of the fact that Florence was no longer the light-hearted schoolgirl he had first met. Her trials had made a serious woman of her, and perhaps this phase was all the more enchanting to him, who had his serious side also. Her young mind was like an Italian garden, always opening new vistas for his admiring gaze.

He went about his work the same as of old, interviewing, playing detective, fattening his pay envelope by specials to the Sunday edition and some of the lighter magazines. Sometimes he had vague dreams of writing a play, a novel, and making a tremendous fortune like that chap Manders, who only a few years ago had been his desk mate. He really began the first chapter of a novel; but that has nothing to do with this history.

All ready, then. The chess are once more on the board, and it is the move of the Black Hundred.

The day was rather cloudy. Jones viewed the sky wearily. He could hear Florence playing rather a cheerless nocturne by Chopin. Fourteen weeks ago this warfare had begun, and all he had accomplished, he and those with him, was the death or incarceration of a few inconsequent members of the Black Hundred. Always they struck and always he had to ward off. He had always been on the defensive; and a defensive fighter may last a long while, but he seldom wins; and the butler knew that they must win or go down in bitter defeat. There was no half way route to the end; there could be no draw. It all reminded him of thunderbolts; one man knew where they were going to strike.

The telephone rang; at the same moment Florence left the piano. She stopped at the threshold.

"Hello! You? Where have you been? What has happened?"

"Who is it?" asked Florence, stepping forward.

Jones held up a warning hand, and Florence paused.

"Yes, yes; I hear perfectly. O! You've been working out their new quarters? Good, good! But be very careful, sir. One never knows what may happen. They have been quiet for some time now. . . . Ah! You can't work the ceiling this time? . . . Window over the way. Very good, sir. But be careful."

The word "sir" caught Florence's attention. She ran to Jones and seized him by the arm.

"Who was that?" she cried, as he turned away from the telephone.

"Why?"

"You said 'sir.'"

Jone's eyes widened. "I did?"

"Yes, and it's the first time I ever heard you use it over the telephone. Jones, you were talking to my father!"

"Please, Miss Florence, do not ask me any questions. I cannot answer any. I dare not."

"But if I should command, upon the pain of dismissal?" coldly.

"Ah, Miss Florence," and Jones tapped his pocket, "you forget that you cannot dismiss me by word. I am legally in control here. I am sorry that you have made me recall this fact to you."

Florence began to cry softly.

"I am sorry, very sorry," said the butler, torn between the desire to comfort her and the law that he had laid down for himself. "It is very gloomy today, and perhaps we are a little depressed by it. I am sorry."

"O, I realize, Jones, that all this unending mystery annd secrecy have a set purpose at back. Only, it does just seem as if I should go mad sometimes with waiting and wondering."

"And if the truth must be told, it is the same with me. We have to wait for them to strike. Shall I get you something new to read? I am going down to the drug store and they have a circulating library."

"Get me anything you please. But I'd feel better with a little sunshine."

"That's universal," replied Jones, going into the hall for his hat.

Had the telephone rung again at that moment it is quite probable that the day would have come to a close as the day before had, monotonously. But the ring came five minutes after Jones had left the house.

"Is this the Hargreave place?"

"Yes," said Florence. "Who is it?"

"This is Miss Hargreave talking?"

"Yes."

"This is Doctor Morse. I am at the Queen hotel. Mr. Norton has been badly hurt, and he wants you and Mr. Jones to come at once. We cannot tell just how serious the injury is. He is just conscious. Shall I tell him you will come immediately?"

"Yes, yes!"

Florence snapped the receiver on the hook. She wanted to fly, fly. He was hurt. How, when, where?

"Susan! Susan!" she called.

"What is it, Florence?" asked Susan, running into the room.

"Jim is badly hurt. He wants me to come at once. O, Susan! I've been dreading something all day long." Florence struck the maid's bell. "My wraps. You will go with me, Susan."

"Where, Miss Florence," asked the maid, alive to her duty.

"Where? What is that to you?" demanded Florence, who did not know that this maid was a detective.

"Why not wait till Mr. Jones returns?" she suggested patiently.

"And let the man I love die?" vehemently.

"At least you will leave word where you are going, Miss Florence."

"The Queen hotel. And if you say another word I'll discharge you. Come Susan."

There happened to be a taxicab conveniently near (as Vroon took care there should be), and Florence at once engaged it. She did not see the man hiding in the bushes. The two young women stepped into the taxicab and were driven off. They had been gone less than five minutes when Jones returned with his purchase, to find the house empty of its most valuable asset. He was furious, not only at the maid, who, he realized, was virtually helpless, but at his own negligence.

In the midst of his violent harangue the bell sounded. In his bones he knew what was going to be found there. It was a letter on the back of which was drawn the fatal black mask. With shaking fingers he tore open the envelope and read the contents:

Florence is now in our power. Only the surrender of the million will save her. Our agent will call in an hour for an answer.

THE BLACK HUNDRED.

As a matter of fact, they had wanted Jones almost as badly as Florence, but her desire for a book—some popular story of the day—had saved him from the net. The letter had been written against this possibility.

Jones became cool, now that he knew just what to face. The Queen hotel meant nothing. Florence would not be taken there. He called up Norton. It took all the butler's patience,

It Was a Letter on the Back of Which Was Drawn the Fatal Black Mask.

however, as it required seven different calls to locate the reporter.

Meantime the taxicab containing Florence and Susan spun madly toward the water front. Here the two were separated by an effective threat. Florence recognized the man Vroon and knew that to plead for mercy would be a waste of time. She permitted herself to be led to a waiting launch. Always when she disobeyed Jones something like this happened. But this time they had cunningly struck at her heart, and all thought of her personal safety became as nothing. For the present she knew that she was in no actual physical danger. She was merely to be held as a hostage. Would Susan have mentality enough to tell Jones where the taxicab had stopped? She doubted. In an emergency Susan had proved herself a nonentity, a bundle of hysterical thrills.

As a matter of fact, for once Florence's deductions were happily wrong. When the chauffeur peremptorily deposited Susan on the lonely country road, several miles from home, she ran hot-foot to the nearest telephone and sent a very concise message home. Susan was becoming acclimated to this strange, exciting existence.

Norton arrived in due time, and he and Jones were mapping out a plan when Susan's message came.

"Good girl!" said Jones. "She's learning. Can you handle this alone, Norton? They want me out of the house again, for I believe they were after me as well as Florence. Half an hour gone!"

"Trust me!" cried Norton.

And he ran out to his auto. It was a wild ride. Several policemen shouted after him, but he went on unmindful. They could take his license number a hundred times for all he cared. So they had got her? They could wait til their enemy's vigilance slacked and then would strike? But Susan! The next time he saw Susan he was going to take her in his arms and kiss her. It might be a new sensation to kiss Susan, always so prim and offish. Corey street—that had been her direction. They had put Florence in a motor boat at the foot of Corey street. He was perhaps half an hour behind.

Florence never opened her lips. She stared ahead proudly. She would show these scoundrels that she was her father's daughter. They plied her with questions, but she pretended not to hear.

"Well, pretty bird, we'll make you speak when the time comes. We've got you this trip where we want you. There won't be any jumping overboard this session, believe me. We've wasted enough time. We've got you and we're going to keep you."

"Let her be," said Vroon morosely. "We'll put all the questions we wish when we're at our destination." And he nodded significantly toward the ships riding at anchor.

Florence felt her heart sink in spite of her abundant courage. Were they going to take her to sea again? She had acquired a horror of the sea, so big, so terrible, so strong. She had had an experience with its sullen power. They had gone about four miles down when she looked back longingly toward shore. Something white seemed to be spinning over the water far behind. At first she could not discern what it was. As she watched it it grew and grew. It finally emerged from the illusion of a gigantic bird into the actuality of an everyday hydroplane. Her heart gave a great bound. This flying machine was coming directly toward the launch; it did not deviate a hair's breadth from the line. Fortunately the men were looking toward the huge freighter a quarter of a mile farther on, and from their talk it was evident that that freighter was to be her prison—bound for where? Nearer and nearer came the hydroplane. Was it for her?

Florence Knew That to Plead for Mercy Would Be a Waste of Time.

It was impossible for the men not to take notice of the barking of the engines at last.

"The thing's headed for us!"

Vroon stared under his palm. It was not credible that pursuit had taken place so quickly. To test yonder man-bird he abruptly changed the course of the launch. The hydroplane veered its course to suit.

Florence heard her name called faintly. One of the men drew his revolver, but Vroon knocked it out of his hand.

"There's the police boat, you fool!"

"Jump!" a voice called to Florence.

She flung herself into the water without the slightest hesitation.

All this came about something after this fashion. When Norton arrived at the foot of Corey street a boatman informed him that a young woman of his description had gotten into a fast motor boat and had gone down the river.

"Was there any struggle?"

"Struggle? None that I could see. She didn't make no fuss about going."

"Have you a launch?"

"Yes, but the other boat has half an hour's start, and I'd never catch her in a thousand years. But there's a hydroplane a little above here. You might interest the feller that runs it."

She Flung Herself Into the Water.

"Thanks!"

But the aviator would not listen.

"A life may hang in the balance, man!" expostulated Norton, longing to pommel the stubborn man.

"What proof have I of that?"

Norton showed his card and badge.

"O, I see!" jeered the aviator. "A little newspaper stunt in which I am to be the goat. It can't be done, Mr. Norton; it can't be done."

"A hundred dollars!"

"Not for five hundred," and the aviator callously turned away toward the young woman with whom he had been conversing prior to Norton's approach. The two walked a dozen yards away.

Norton had not served twelve years as a metropolitan newspaper man for nothing. He approached the mechanics who were puttering about the machine.

"How about twenty apiece?" he began.

"For what?" the men asked.

"For sending that paddle around a few times."

"Get into that seat, but don't touch any of those levers," one of them warned. "Twenty is twenty, Jack, and the boss is a sorehead today anyhow. Give her a shove for the fun of it."

It was a dumfounded aviator who saw his hydroplane skim the water and a moment later sail into the air. These swift moving days a reporter of the first caliber is supposed to be able to run railroad engines, submarines, flying machines, conduct a war; able to shoot, walk, run, swim, fight, think, go without food like a python, and live without water like a camel. Norton had flown many times in the last four years. At the moment he called out to Florence to jump he dropped to the water with all the skill of an old timer and took her aboard. And he could not use a line of this exploit for his paper!

* * * * * * *

Jones heard the bell. It was the agent from the Black Hundred. He smiled jauntily.

"Well, old fox, we've cornered you at last, haven't we? I want that money, or Hargreave's daughter takes another sea voyage, and this time she will not jump overboard. A million; and no more nonsense."

"Give me fifteen minutes to decide," begged Jones, hoping against hope.

"Fifteen seconds!"

"Then we can't do business. What! Give you a million, knowing you all to be a pack of liars? Bring Miss Florence back and the money is yours. We are tired of fighting." As indeed Jones really was. The strain had been terrific for weeks.

"The money first. We don't lie any better than you do. Fork over. You'll have to trust us. We have no use for the girl once we get the cash."

"And you'll never touch a penny of it, you blackguard!" cried Norton from the doorway.

The agent turned to behold the reporter and the girl. He did not stop to ask questions, but bolted. He never got beyond the door, however.

"Always the small fry," sighed Jones. "And if I could have put my hands on the money I'd have given it to him! Ah, girl, it doesn't do any good to talk to you, does it?"

Took Florence Aboard.

"But they told me he was dying!" Jones shrugged.

(Continued Next Sunday.)

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

REALIZING HURT COTTON

Market Made New High Ground for the Season But Fell Back Before Close—Fairly Steady.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton market made new high ground for the season on nearly all the active months during today's early trading, but later eased off under heavy realizing, and closed barely steady at a net advnce of only 3 to 9 points.

Better cables than due, the bullish showing of the week-end statistics, and encouraging reports from the dry goods trade seemed chiefly responsible for the early advance. The market opened steady at a rise of 1 to 8 points and sold 11 to 17 points net higher during the early trading. Houses with foreign connections were more active buyers than previously this week, while there was a renewed investment demand from Wall street and Western sources, as well as covering of shorts. Offerings increased during the middle of the morning and prices eased off, but there was very little of the Souther nor hedge selling and the setback was chiefly attributed to the profit taking of old longs.

The census report showed a record breaking ginning to January 1, but the comparatively small returns for the last half of December made rather a bullish impression on sentiment.

Spot quiet, middling uplands 8.00; Gulf 8.25; no sales.

Cotton futures closed barely steady.

Months	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	8.00	8.00	7.93	7.93
Mar	8.09	8.23	8.09	8.16
May	8.33	8.45	8.35	8.37
July	8.53	8.62	8.53	8.55
Oct	8.79	8.90	8.78	8.78

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans—Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 10,804; exports, 21,020; sales, 510; stock, 319,806.

Galveston—Middling, 7 15-16; receipts, 29,175; exports, 20,878; sales, 833; stock, 484,643.

Mobile—Middling, 7 7-16; receipts, 1,-349; sales, 275; stock, 56,223.

Savannah — Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 13,337; exports, 9,351; sales, 4,495; stock, 309,833.

Charleston—Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 2,059; stock, 140,206.

Wilmington—Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 1,053; stock, 40,480.

Texas City—Receipts, 11,881.

Norfolk—Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 4,-423; sales, 1,669; stock, 58,810.

Baltimore—Middling, 4¾; stock, 8,-024.

Boston—Middling, 8.00; receipts, 161; stock, 8,100.

Philadelphia—Middling, 8.25; stock, 2,424.

New York — Middling, 8.00; exports, 1,656; stock, 84,337.

Minor ports — Receipts, 1,635; stock, 128,988.

Total today—Receipts, 76,377; exports, 52,905; stock, 1,642,734.

Total for week—Receipts, 76,377; exports, 52,905.

Total for season—Receipts, 5,161,695; exports, 2,899,414.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 7 15-16; receipts, 26,880; shipments, 27,125; sales, 5,246; stock, 187,882.

Memphis—Middling, 7⅝; receipts, 4,-830; shipments, 6,451; sales, 1,850; stock, 260,717.

Augusta—Middling, 7 13-16; receipts, 1,446; shipments, 1,868; sales, 1,608; stock, 151,680.

St. Louis—Middling, 7½; receipts, 2,-035; shipments, 1,885; sales, 110; stock, 35,245.

Cincinnati — Receipts, 2,805; shipments, 1,944; stock, 7,836.

Little Rock — Middling, 7 3-16; receipts, 1,777; shipments, 869; stock, 57,-113.

Dallas—Middling, 7¼; sales, 11,116.

Total today—Receipts, 38,973; shipments, 40,142; stock, 700,473.

SOUTHERN COTTON ADVANCES.

New Orleans Market Closed From 14 to 19 Points Above Previous Day.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—Cotton advanced sharply today on the week-end session, at the highest standing 24 to 27 points over Thursday's close. The advance was partly in sympathy with the rise in other markets yesterday and partly in response to the heavy export movement and the promise of large clearances in the near future. Realizing held the advance in check, although the market preserved a firm undertone. The close was at a net gain of 14 to 19 points.

Exports for the week were much larger even than expected, Hester putting them at 348,763 bales, making it the record week for the season. The bullish significance of these figures was increased by the fact that over twice as much cotton is on ship board in both New Orleans and Galveston than a year ago and by the total afloat for Europe of 812,000 bales against 700,000 a year ago.

The census bureau ginning report caused little comment. Spot cotton quiet; sales on the spot 110; to arrive 400.

Cotton futures: January 7.55; March 7.85; May 8.08; July 8.28; October 8.56.

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, January 9. — Cotton seed oil was firmer today on covering due to the strength in the crude market and on a fair trade demand, closing 4@9 points net higher. The market closed firm. Spot, 6.34@6.50; January, 6.38@6.39; February, 6.45@6.50; March, 6.54@6.55; April, 6.63@6.66; May, 6.74@6.75; June, 6.84@6.87; July, 6.94@6.95; August, 7.00@7.03; total sales, 7,400.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, January 9. — Spot cotton, firm; good middling, 5.10; middling, 4.80; low middling, 4.37; sales, 4,000; speculation and export, 5.00. Receipts, 22,439. Futures, very steady. May and June, 4.58; July and August, 6.63*; October and November, 4.73½; January-February, 4.78½.

FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.—Mercantile paper, 3¾@4. Sterling exchange, firm; sixty day bills, 4.81; for cables, 4.8410; for demand, 4.8360. Bar silver, 48⅝. Mexican dollars, 37¼. Government bonds, steady. Railroad bonds, firm.

UNFILLED STEEL TONNAGE.

New York, Jan. 9. — The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on December 31st totalled 3,-836,643 tons, an increase of 512,051 over November.

COTTON GINNING IS HEAVY

Except for Year 1911 More Cotton Has Been Ginned Up to January 1, Than Any Other Year.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Cotton ginning in the last two weeks of December surpassed the same period of every other year except the record production year of 1911, and brought the total cotton ginned from the 1914 crop up to 14,447,-623 bales, a quantity greater than ever ginned in any other year to January 1, and 130,000 bales more than in 1911. Cotton ginned during the last three years after January has varied from 1,236,071 bales in 1911 to 635,090 bales in 1913.

Ginnings for the two weeks' period amounted to 470,914 bales, or 95,000 less than the record for the period made in 1911.

The period's outturn brought the total cotton in Alabama and Oklahoma to a greater quantity than ever produced in those states.

Included in the ginnings were 44,916 round bales, compared with 94,265 last year; 77,999 in 1912, and 96,227 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbred 76,886 bales, compared with 74,320 bales last year, 67,257 bales in 1912 and 105,-988 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to January 1, by states, with comparisons for the past three years, follow:

	Year.	Bales.
Alabama—		
	1914	1,639,198
	1913	1,467,883
	1912	1,289,227
	1911	1,618,510
Arkansas—		
	1914	914,115
	1913	993,913
	1912	732,118
	1911	786,329
Florida—		
	1914	85,726
	1913	65,299
	1913	56,042
	1911	86,421
Georgia—		
	1914	2,547,747
	1913	2,293,976
	1912	1,756,834
	1911	2,623,917
Louisiana—		
	1914	427,509
	1913	410,614
	1912	366,402
	1911	352,503
Mississippi—		
	1914	1,115,817
	1913	1,142,921
	1912	936,419
	1911	1,047,299
North Carolina—		
	1914	815,116
	1913	759,800
	1912	857,189
	1911	975,223
Oklahoma—		
	1914	1,096,196
	1913	804,313
	1912	947,452
	1911	900,409
South Carolina—		
	1914	1,390,335
	1913	1,342,737
	1912	1,173,216
	1911	1,508,753
Tennessee—		
	1914	330,511
	1913	354,324
	1912	248,503
	1911	381,281
Texas—		
	1914	3,959,299
	1913	3,664,496
	1912	4,461,746
	1911	3,926,059
All Other States—		
	1914	125,754
	1913	107,445
	1912	82,257
	1911	110,298

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton, prior to Jan. 1, by States:

Year:	Florida.	Georgia.	S. Carolina
1914	32,326	40,007	4,553
1913	25,166	41,768	7,386
1912	21,086	39,543	6,629
1911	38,091	63,099	4,798

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued at 10 A. M., Saturday, January 23, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to January 16.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK.

Rumors That Embargo to be Put on Exportation of Grains From U. S.

Chicago, Jan. 9. — Rumors that the United States might put an embargo on breadstuffs and that the Dardanelles were likely to be forced, proved grim bogies today for owners of wheat. As a consequence, the market after violent changes closed half demoralized, at 2½ to 2¾ under last night.

Other leading staples, too, showed a setback. Corn, ⅝; oats, ⅛ and provisions, 5 to 7½@10c.

Grain and provisions closed:

Wheat—May, 128⅛; July, 124⅛.

Corn—May, 75⅝; July, 76⅝.

Oats—May, 55⅝; July, 53⅛.

Pork—May, 19.30.

Lard—January, 10.62; May, 10.92.

Ribs—January, 9.97; May, 10.35.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.36@1.39; No. 2, hard, 1.36@1.39.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 71@71⅛.

Oats—Standard, 53½@53¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, January 9. — Hogs—Weak. Bulk, 6.75@6.95; light, 6.60@6.95; mixed, 6.70@7.00; heavy, 6.60@7.00; rough, 6.60@6.75; pigs, 5.25@6.90.

Cattle—Steady. Native steers, 5.65@5.70; western, 4.90@7.60; cows and heifers, 3.10@8.00; calves, 7.75@10.50.

Sheep—Unsettled. Sheep, 5.80@6.75; yearlings, 6.90@7.90; lambs, 6.90@8.90.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9. — Sugar—Firm. Centrifugal, 4.11; molasses sugar, 3.34. Butter—Steady.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Coffee—Spot, steady; Rio, No. 7, 7⅝; Santos, No. 4, 9⅞.

NEGRO KILLED BY FALL

Was Working as Tinner on Greensboro College.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 9.—Alfred Blount, a negro tinner, fell 45 feet from the roof of Greensboro College for Women this afternoon and died an hour later at the hospital. He was conscious when picked up, though his skull was crushed and a leg broken.

LITTLE LIFE IN STOCKS

Failed to Develop any Pronounced Tendency Either Up or Down. Closed Very Uneven.

New York, Jan. 9.—Stocks failed to develop any pronounced tendency today. The opening was irregular with more gains than losses, but thereafter prices of important issues were disposed to recede. The close was uneven. Certain specialties were moderately strong, notably United States Rubber, which made immediately response to Britain's removal of its embargo on crude rubber by advancing smartly. A few other stocks, chiefly in the railway division, scored recoveries from recent declines.

General news of the day included the receipt of a small amount of gold from Canada. There was also a small engagement of gold for South America which was believed to represent a triangular transaction for account of London interests and without bearing on the recent financing here for Argentine.

Latest trade reports confirmed those of the early part of the week, respecting general improvement particularly in distributing channels.

Attention was drawn to the better state of the steel industry by the December report of the United States Steel Corporation showing an increase in unfilled tonnage for that month of more than 512,000 tons, a gain much in excess of expectations.

London reported a more cheerful sentiment. American securities in that market again inclined to heaviness, Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania and United States Steel being the only exceptions.

An actual cash gain of almost $8,-000,000 with a reserve increase of about $6,500,000 were the chief features of the bank statement, loans showing a moderate decrease.

Bonds were relatively firm with larger dealings in several issues at advancing prices. Total sales par value, were $865,000. Government bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	54⅝
American Agricultural	offered. 49
American Can	29¼
American Car and Foundry	45
American Cotton Oil	43¼
American Smelting	59
American Snuff	offered. 150
American Sugar	104
American Tel and Tel	118¼
American Tobacco	230
Atchison	94
Atlantic Coast Line	99½
Baltimore and Ohio	67⅛
Canadian Pacific	154⅝
Central Leather	38⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio	41½
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	87*
Erie	21⅞
General Electric	143
Great Northern, pfd	113¾
Illinois Central	106
Interborough-Met., pfd	50
Kansas City Southern	21⅝
Lehigh Valley	B. 134
Louisville and Nashville	116½
Liggett and Myers	207
Lorillard Co	B. 160
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	8½
Missouri Pacific	7¼
Mexican Petroleum	51½
New York Central	87½
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	53
Norfolk and Western	101
Northern Pacific	101½
Pennsylvania	105
Reading	146⅞
Rep. Iron and Steel	14⅝
Rep. Iron and Steel, pfd	75⅛
Rock Island Co	⅝
Rock Island Co., pfd	1⅛
St. L. and San Fran., 2nd pfd	2⅝
Seaboard Air Line	B. 13
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	38½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	24⅞
Southern Pacific	84⅝
Southern Railway	15⅝
Southern Railway, pfd	B. 58
Tennessee Copper	32⅝
Texas Co	133¾
Texas and Pacific	B. 11
Union Pacific	118
United States Steel	51¼
United States Steel, pfd	106⅝
Utah Copper	50
Virginia-Caro. Chem	B. 17
Western Union	59⅝

WEEKLY DRY GOODS REVIEW.

Trade in Cotton Goods Broadened During Week Just Past—Outlook.

New York, Jan. 9.—Trade in cotton goods broadened in the primary markets during the week, but it has been difficult to induce buyers to pay higher prices in keeping with the advance in cotton. Cotton blankets were opened at prices for the fall season. The new values are proving exceptionally attractive and a large advance business has been placed.

Wide print cloths and print cloth yarn convertibles are firmer and in some instances higher. Staple prints have been advanced to 4 3-4c, the new jobbing price to become effective January 18th. An advance of 1-4c a yard was announced on lonsdale and Hope 4-4 bleached muslins following large sales made at the end of last year. There has been a fair trade in sheetings for the bagging trades and some of the jobbers have bought liberally of branded goods of this character.

The trade for export shipments continue irregular and light. Business in fine and fancy cottons is below normal. Wide and army duck continue firm as exports are still large.

Prices quoted are as follows: Print cloths 28 inch 64x64s 2 7-8; 64x60s, 2 5-8; 38 1-2 inch 64x64s, 3 7-8 brown sheetings Southern standards 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; denims 9 ounce 12 1-2; tickings 8 ounce 12c; standard prints 4 3-4; staple ginghams 6 1-4; dress ginghams 9 1-4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Savannah, Jan. 9. — Turpentine, strong, 43½; sales, 1,02; receipts, 18; shipments, 30; stock, 35,757.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 5,42; receipts, 400; shipments, 80; stocks, 145,985; Quote: A, B, 3.15; C, D, 3.17½; E, 3.20 to 3.22½; F, 32½ to 3.27½; G, 3.25 to 3.30; H, 3.30; I, 3.30 to 3.35; K, 3.70 to 3.90; M, 4.20 to 4.25; N, 5.25; W G, 5.65; W W, 5.75.

CLEARING HOUSE CONDITIONS.

New York, January 9. — The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $120,-579,810 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $6,494,890 over last week.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 10, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 41 degrees; at 8 P. M., 46 degrees; maximum, 55 degrees; minimum, 40 degrees; mean, 48 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month to date, .85 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 29.1 feet and falling.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Sunday; Monday, fair and warmer.

The Port Calendar, Jan. 10, 1915.

Sun rises .....7:18 A. M.
Sun sets .....5:21 P. M.
Day's length .....10 hrs. 3 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	5:01	5:18	12:29	12:00
Southport	2:35	2:53	9:09	9:20
Masonboro Inl	2:24	2:42	8:49	9:00

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 9, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	cldy	60	32	.0
Asheville	clear	52	28	.0
Atlanta	clear	52	34	.0
Augusta	clear	54	34	.0
Birmingh	clear	54	30	.0
Boston	clear	36	28	.0
Charleston	clear	56	42	.0
Charlotte	clear	50	34	.0
Chicago	clear	32	16	.0
Galveston	cldy	56	50	.0
Jacksonv	clear	72	48	.0
Memphis	clear	54	38	.0
Mobile	clear	60	36	.0
Montgom'y	clear	58	34	.0
New Orl	pt cldy	56	40	.0
New York	cldy	34	30	.0
Oklahoma	pt cldy	52	32	.0
Palestine	clear	60	38	.0
Pittsburg	clear	30	28	.0
Raleigh	clear	50	38	.0
Savannah	clear	58	44	.0
Shreveport	clear	58	36	.0
Stl. Louis	clear	48	26	.0
Washington	Clear	44	30	.0

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 4,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Hinke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Nominal.

ROSIN — Steady. Large, $5.05; small, $2.95.

TAR — Firm, $1.50 per barrel; per gallon, 8c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Firm, $3.00 per barrel for soft; $3.00 per barrel for virgin; $2.00 per barrel for hard.

Quotations same day last year — Spirits turpentine, steady, 43; rosin, firm, $3.55; tar, firm, $2.50-10; crude turpentine, $3.00; $3.00; $2.00.

Spirits Turpentine	2
Rosin	(—)
Tar	72
Crude Turpentine	5

Receipts same day last year, spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, 59 barrels; tar, (—) barrels; crude turpentine, 4 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — Spot, middling, steady, at 7⅝c.; last year, nominal.

Receipts, 890 bales; same day last year, 832 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st, 95,590 bales.

Total receipts to same day last year, 318,779 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wilmington, Jan. 9.

Atlantic Coast Line—823 bales cotton; 3 casks spirits turpentine; 76 barrels tar; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—67 bales cotton; 16 barrels tar.

Total—890 bales cotton; 3 casks spirits turpentine; 92 barrels tar; 5 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 8.)

CORN—$2.00 per sack.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 80@90c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 10@12 cents.

SHEEP—No sale. Lambs, $1.50 to $2.50 per head; very dull; no sale.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; dull.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, 23c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. lb.; very dull.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.

EGGS—28@29c. per doz.; very dull.

FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDS.

(Wholesale Price Quotations of Saturday by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

Flour—Fancy Patent, $6.25 to $6.50 (car lots).

Corn—Domestic, $1.00; Imported, 95c.

Meal—96 lb. bag, $1.95 to $2.00.

Oats—Mixed, 60c; white, 65c. bu.

Hay—No. 1, Timothy, $24.00; No. 1, Mixed, $23.00 ton.

Middlings—$32.00 per ton.

D. S. Sides—From 12¼ to 12¾.

Plates—From 11c. to 11½c.

Lard — From 7¾ to 8c., according to quality.

Coffee—From 9 to 12c.

Rice—Broken, 3¾c. to 4c.; Japan, 4¾c to 5c. Fancy Hear, 5 1-4c. to 6c.

Sugar — Granulated — Basis 5¼c; lower grades, usual difference.

Molasses — Black strap, 15c; mixed, 23c; Fancy Porto Rico, 40c.

For information regarding our 1915 Christmas Savings Club, 'Phone 110. American National Bank. tf

(Advertisement.)

RESERVE BANK CONDITIONS.

Increase of Over Three Million Reserves in Twelve Institutions.

Washington, Jan. 9. — Gold in the vaults of the 12 Federal Reserve banks has increased by nearly $3,500,000 in the last week, according to the consolidated statement of their condition at the close of business, January 8th, issued today by the Reserve Board. The statement follows:

Resources—

Gold coin and certificates, $232,553,-000.

Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin, $17,997,000.

Total, $250,550,000.

Bills discounted and loans:

Maturities within thirty days, $4,410,-000.

Maturities within sixty days, $3,686,-000.

Other, $1,530,000.

Total, $9,876,000.

Investments, $6,467,000.

Due from Federal Reserve banks:

Items in transit, $6,249,000.

All other resources, $14,159,000.

Total resources, $287,301,000.

Liabilities—

Capital paid in, $18,058,000.

Reserve deposits, $267,289,000.

Federal Reserve notes in circulation (net amount), $1,354,000.

Total liabilities, $287,301,000.

Gold reserve against net liabilities, 88.5 per cent.

Cash reserve against net liabilities, 95.3 per cent.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 8.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady; new crop, fancy hand picked, 75c.; No. 1, machine picked, 65c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts — Weaker. New crop Jumboes, 65c.; fancy, hand picked, 60c.; No. 1, machine picked, 50c. per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9. — Cotton goods markets closed steady today, with better trade. Wool markets ruled very firm. Linens were firm. Fleeced underwear for Fall was offered at reductions varying from 25 cents to 42½ cents a dozen.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

Office of the Treasurer,
Wilmington, N. C., December 31st, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of that Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Wilmington, N. C., on and after January 11th, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, 1914.

JAMES F. POST,
Treasurer.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.
Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M. For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Fr't Ag't., JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't., Wilmington, N. C. . Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

MIAMI, FLA $26.95
On sale January 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, January 20th.

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. $5.90
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Seminole, Friday, Dec. 25.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Jan. 1.

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Seminole, Monday, Dec. 28.
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Jan. 4.

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Jan. 2.
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Both Steamers Carry Passengers. Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Between Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street. Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR. General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WESTBOUND

Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:26 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:6 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 22, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 6:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‡ 6:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 35. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 89. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

FIRST IN SERVICE! FIRST IN QUALITY! FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS!

That's the position our store holds today—a position gained only by a broad policy of Honest Merchandise and Fair Dealings.

Never a misrepresentation of Values!

Couldn't do it and build our business to what it is today!

We never forget the fact that with every sale we make we must make a customer.

This is the guiding principle of this establishment.

A quality-retaining stock, priced on a customer-retaining basis.

The sweetness of low prices seldom equals the bitterness of poor quality.

L. B. SASSER

THE MISSION PHARMACY.

MADE BY H. R. Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK

BLUE-PRINTS

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from— WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th.

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February

BLANKET PARDON ISSUED BY BLEASE

Fifteen Hundred Full Pardons Are Handed Out

TO PAROLED PRISONERS

Executive Clemency Also Extended to Thirty-Four Serving Time in State Penal Institutions or on Public Works.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 9.—Full pardon to approximately 1,500 persons convicted in South Carolina of various crimes and paroled since January 1, 1911, was granted today by Governor Blease.

In addition to this number, who were included in a blanket pardon, and none of whom is now in the penitentiary or in prison camps, the Governor also today granted clemency to 34 convicts in the State prison and engaged on public works in the various counties. Of this latter number 18 were pardoned, ten paroled and six were given commutations of sentence; seven had been convicted of murder and ten of manslaughter.

The governor had prepared a special decree granting full pardons to those paroled since January, 1911, and in affixing his name to this decree, he restored citizenship to approximately 1,500 men and women. Governor Blease signed the blanket pardon in red ink. He accepted as correct the estimate of attaches of his office that his action today would increase to 3,165 the total number of pardons, paroles and commutations of sentence which he has granted since he assumed the office of Governor four years ago.

According to the best information obtainable here this places Governor Blease's record for pardons above that of any governor of any state.

Governor Blease will retire from office on January 19th, next.

MORE SHELTERED ROUTE FOR THE INLAND WATERWAY

Change in Section of Route Recommended by Chief of Engineers.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—A more sheltered route in the Alligator river-Neuse river section of the Inland Waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort is urged in a report of the chief of engineers forwarded to Congress today by Secretary Garrison.

The report recommends that the authorized route be changed so as to follow the Pungo river-Goose creek-Bay river line, at an estimated cost of $2,391,880, for construction and $40,000 annually for maintenance. The new route world be from Alligator river to Pungo river, thence across Pamlico river to Goose creek, by Bay river to Neuse river. This is intended to obviate 20 miles of exposure to easterly storms.

W. E. Lindsey, of Chapel Hill, and Stahle Linn and S. T. Patterson, of Salisbury, are here. P. R. A.

HIGH SEA THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE WORLD

But Great Britain Is Attempting to Claim it as Hers Says Germans.

New York, Jan. 9.—The sea is the common property of all the world and if its freedom is maintained it will mean cessation of war, asserted Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial secretary, in an address today before the Republican club. The present struggle, he declared, was the fight "on the one side for absolute dominion of the seven seas and on the other for a free sea."

"The English have time and again asserted," he said, "that Brittania must rule the waves as a matter of safety. The British doctrine leads further, of necessity, to the claim that the British empire begins at the line of the three mile limit of all other territory, a claim that has no foundation, either in the law of nations or in the feeling of the civilized world.

"We must establish a free ocean to be plied exclusively by the merchant marine of all nations. Men of war, of any nation whatsoever must be forbidden upon the high sea. When that is done, the world as it is divided now will come to a permanent peace."

CONFEREES ON IMMIGRATION BILL LEAVE OUT AMENDMENTS

To Bar Negroes from America and Exempting Belgian Farmers.

Washington, Jan. 9.—House and Senate conferees on amendments to the immigration bill today agreed to eliminate the Senate provisions barring negroes and exempting Belgian farmers from the literacy test and certain other requirements. All other differences, none substantial, were compromised and the perfected bill will next be presented to both houses for final passage before it goes to the President who will hold public hearings on the literacy test before deciding whether to sign or veto it. The polygamy amendment was changed in conference to exclude those who "believe in the practice of polygamy" instead of those who "believe in polygamy."

Several senators declared today there would be no objection to the elimination of the African exclusion amendment.

"That," said Senator Burton, "was sprung unexpectedly and there was not the proper opportunity for debate. I don't believe its elimination will be opposed."

STRUGGLE CONTINUES

In Spite of Heavy Rains According to Word From Switzerland.

Geeva, Switz., (via Paris), Jan. 9.—The struggle in Alsace continues in spite of the heavy rains. There is more than a foot of water in the trenches. The Germans already have lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, according to reliable reports, and Belfort, the great French fortress, is filled with prisoners, men mostly 40 years of age or more.

At Basel and Delle (11 miles southeast of Belfort), the firing of heavy guns is heard night and day. The fighting around Cernay is becoming more desperate daily, the Germans having constructed miles of trenches in terraces along the meadows and forest.

Steinbach has been taken and retaken six times, which accounts for the conflicting statements in the official bulletins. It now is in the hands of the French, according to reports here.

The Germans are hurrying reinforcements from Bavaria and Baren and all ordinary railroad traffic has been stopped to make way for the troops.

TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE

Jones County Farmer Took Fatal Dose, Thinking it Medicine—Fire at LaGrange.

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 9.—Windsor Dail, an elderly Jones county farmer, prominent in his neighborhood, took carbolic acid by mistake last night and died in about three hours. Dail thought he was taking medicine and realized his mistake immediately. The efforts of a physician to save his life resulted only in delaying his death.

The home of Eugene Best at LaGrange was totally destroyed by fire today while Mrs. Best, his young wife, was celebrating her birthday. The loss was $2,500, not including furniture; insurance $1,600.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 9.—President A. G. C. Sage, of New York, of the National Field Trials club, tonight announced that the second annual trials meet of the club will begin over the Letochatchie course next Monday morning. Mr. Sage said he expected a larger number of entries this year than last ,and that drawings for the derby will be made Sunday night, and all age stakes will take place Monday night.

Business Locals

WOOD MANTELS—IF YOU EXPECT to build or remodel, in the near future, take advantage of dull times and save 20 per cent. on your mantels, tile and fireplace goods. Buy now. Will deliver when ready for them; 20 different designs. Prices $2 to $50. See J. F. McVey, 301 South Front street. ja10-1t*

SALES MANAGER WANTED TO HANDLE an all year, no competition article; demand universal; wonderful seller, repeat business; article guaranteed; $100 in cash and $1,000 energy needed; first applications given preference. Address The Marac Co., Inc., 46 E. 23rd St., New York City. ja 10-1t*

LADIES SEW AT HOME; GOOD PAY. Send stamp. Work sent prepaid. King Mfg. Co., 1431 Broadway, New York City. ja 10-1t*

SALESMAN FOR GENERAL MERCANTILE trade. Vacancy now in North Carolina. Unexcelled specialty proposition. Commission contract. $35 weekly for expenses. Continental Jewelry Co., 796-2 Continental Building, Cleveland, Ohio. ja 10-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT OFFICES on second floor in Peterson & Rulfs building. Apply at store, 202 North Front street. ja 10-1t

FOR SALE—ONE 100-LB. REFRIGERATOR, cost $1,600 when new. Will sell cheap. Also a couch. Can be seen at 514 South Second street. ja 10-1t*

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room, electric lights and bath. One block from car line. Gentleman preferred. Address 514 South Second street. ja 10-1t*

LOST—A SMALL SIGMA NU FRATERNITY pin set with pearls, either on Front or Third or Market between Front and Third. Reward if returned to 210 Nun street. ja 10-1t*

LARGE ROOM—$10 A MONTH, ELEGANTLY furnished in mahogany. All modern conveniences. Table board across street. 106 Walnut street, Phone 1223-J. ja 10-1t*

GIRLS—LEARN MILLINERY. BEST trade for women. Pays $60 to $100 per month. Prepare now for spring season. Ideal Millinery School, 100 1-2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. ja 10-1t*

YES—WE TEACH YOU THE BARBER trade and give position in our chain of shops at good wages for $20. Atlanta Barber College, 10 E. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. ja 10-1t*

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS CARPENTERS, two plasterers and one bricklayer. Do not apply unless you are willing to work. Come to Hotel Wilmington between 7:30 and 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. S. W. Dandridge. ja 10-1t*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOME ON South Fourth street, near new school. Five rooms, sewerage, large lot. Price reasonable. Can arrange excellent terms. Geo. B. Applewhite, 210 Princess street, Phone 65. ja 10-1t

IF YOU HAVE ANY FARM LANDS for sale in New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick or Columbus counties, list them with me now, as I have cash customers for the right kind of propositions. Geo. B. Applewhite, 210 Princess street, Phone 65. ja 10-1t

IF YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF ANY real estate, list it with me and let me get the results for you that I am getting for others. Geo. B. Applewhite, 210 Princess street, Phone 65. ja 10-1t

FOR RENT—MY LIST OF HOUSES IS the most complete in the city. Phone 65, Geo. B. Applewhite, 210 Princess street. ja 10-1t

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING. SEND your films to Green's Drug Store. Camera Dept. Expert work—24 hour service, 109 Market street. ja 10-1t*

BOARDERS WANTED. EXCELLENT table board and neatly furnished rooms. Hot and cold water. 305 North Fourth street. Phone 1834. ja 10-1t*

HAVE SOME ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS and good home locations at good terms. See L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. ja 10-1t

FEBRUARY 9TH—CAROLINA BUILDING & Loan Association opens new series at Moore's Real Estate Agency, 123 Princess, L. W. Moore, Secy., E. T. Taylor, president. ja 10-1t

WINTER PARK LOTS, 86x350, HIGH dry and good neighbors. Can be bought at price to insure good investment, or well located for home. L. W. Moore, Real Estate, 123 Princess, telephone 332. ja 10-1t

706 CHESTNUT WILL BE READY about February 1st. Splendidly equipped, thoroughly modern. Rent reasonable. Telephone 332, L. W. Moore, 123 Princess. ja 10-1t

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE— The Schumann Quintette Tuesday, January 19. Reserved seats sale January 18-19, Munson & Co. ja10-10t

FOR RENT—504 BRUNSWICK ST. 314 Campbell, 10 Queen, 706 Chestnut, 706N Fifth, 506 Brunswick, 214 S. Eighth, 417 Castle, 425 South Third, 125 S. Eighth, 807 Dock, 517 Surry and others. See our list. L. W. Moore, 123 Princess. ja10-1t

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen with or without board. Modern conveniences. 212 Redcross street. Phone 979-W. ja10-1t*

RAILROAD FARE AND EXPENSES TO the Exposition and a chance to make money besides, if you are willing to demonstrate our product. "AMW," Dept. 2, 1005 Larken St., San Francisco. pa10-1t*

WANTED—SALESMEN OF ABILITY and neat appearance to call on merchants in their territory. Salary and commission to hustlers. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. pa10-1t*

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, TWO or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Three blocks from A. C. L. office. Wilder & Metts. ja10-1t

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Ford car, one semi-cabin 25 by 7 foot launch. Address S. L. Norment. ja10-1t.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT— Modern conveniences and strictly private. Phone 1551-W. R. D. Christman, 309 South Second Street. ja10,-1t*

FOR RENT—ONE SIX ROOM COTTAGE, all modern convenience. Moderate price. Apply 812 Grace street. ja10-1t*

FOR RENT—BRIGHT, FURNISHED room, hot or cold bath, $5 per month. Private family. Apply 812 Grace St. ja10-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO SEVEN ROOM apartments. Steam heat, tiled bath room, must be seen to be appreciated. For particulars apply C. P. B. Mahler, 23 S. Second street. pa101t*

FOR RENT—NO. 315 REDCROSS ST. seven rooms; flat No. 507 North Fourth street, six rooms. Modern conveniences. Apply C. P. B. Mahler, 23 S. Second street. ja10-1t*

WOOD! WOOD! ALL KINDS OF WOOD —Long or sawed. Cut to suit fireplaces, heaters, stoves and grates. Full one-quarter cord to the load, guaranteed. Uniform prices, all the time, with no cutting price and quantity; 30 years' experience in the business. This is important to the buyer. Phone 850-J. The old Reliable Whiteman's Wood Yard, John H. Whiteman. ja10-1t

MRS. RIEGER—VOCAL MUSIC, MARchesi Method. Teaches proper tone production and correct breathing. Male voices a specialty. 611 Orange St., Phone 1579-J. ja10-1t

GERMAN AND FRENCH LESSONS given at reasonable rates. Night courses for business people. Mrs. E. Barbey, 209 Chestnut street, Phone 2042-J. ja10-1t*

FOR RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS to couple for light housekeeping. Privilege of bath and phone; modern conveniences, and good location. Apply P. O. Box 24. ja10-1t

FOR RENT IN ODD FELLOW'S BLDG., corner Third and Princess. Rent includes light, heat and superintendance. L. W. Moore, chairman, 123 Princess street. ja10-1t

ROOMS FOR STORAGE TO RENT BY L. W. Moore, 123 Princes. ja10-1t

INFORMATION — THOUGH WE HAVE been among you for several months, many do not know that we handle other products than apples. The Rose Cliff products consist of apples in barrels or boxes, apple jelly, apple butter, canned apples, sweet apple juice (Pasteurized), pure apple vinegar, canned tomatoes and canned string beans. All of these goods are of superior quality, from our own farms, and put up at our own plant. Wholesale and retail trade supplied by "The Orchard," 206 Princess street. ja10-1t

FOR SALE CHEAP — A LOT OF SECOND hand lumber, suitable for joist and sills. New Fourth street bridge. Must be sold at once. Apply Fourth Street Bridge. ja10-1t*

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished connecting rooms, next to bath, lower floor, suitable for light housekeeping. 311 Campbell street. Rent reasonable. ja10-1t*

WE ARE GOING TO BE PRETTY busy tomorrow, but if you need a little lumber, quick, we will see that you get it. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. pa10-1t

FOR RENT — TWO CONNECTING rooms, with bath. Electric lights. Furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Private family. Apply 713 Grace street. ja10-1t*

FOR QUICK AND PROMPT SERVICE, see Ellen Jones, 515 Campbell street. Everything the market affords. Meats delivered anywhere in the city. Rates reasonable. ja10-1t*

FOR RENT — ONE LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or young married couple, with or without board; 103 North Seventh street; 'Phone 1341-W. ja10-1t*

WE ARE STILL SELLING A LOT OF those 5x18 juniper shingles at $5.25 per thousand. Even all this fuss about "hard times" doesn't stop them from moving. Clark-Lynch. ja10-1t

FOR RENT — EIGHT ROOMS ABOVE store, all modern conveniences. Call and see. N. Humphrey, N. E. corner Fourth and Walnut. ja10-1t

SOMETHING NEW—PARCELS TRANSferred anywhere in the city for 10 cents. Outside, according to distance. Passengers taken anywhere by motorcycle car. Call 'phone 1065-J, and we will call for passenger or parcels to be delivered. Atlantic Cycle Transfer Co. ja10-1t*

FOR SALE — TWO SIX-FOOT FLOOR show cases; one four-foot cigar case; one fine cash register. For information, see E. V. Mercer, 720 Dock street. ja10-1t*

WE DON'T LIKE TO SEEM TOO PERsistent, but we wish you would do that building you have been talking about. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. ja10-1t

WANTED—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPer and companion for a lady. Address P. O. Box 56. ja10-1t

EXPERT PRESCRIPTION WORK IS the rule at Hall's Drug Store—and no matter where you live it's the nearest store if you've got a 'phone. Call 192 or 193. ja10-1t*

SYSTEMATIC SAVING MULTIPLIES the energy of money. Money saved with regularity creates the future ability necessary for success. The habit is as valuable as the money. Get the Habit! Subscribe stock in the 27th series of the Rural Building and Loan Association, which opens on Saturday, February 6th, 1915. James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. ja10-3t

SEE THE NEW STYLE FENCE I'VE built for Capt. Walter MacRae, Fifth Avenue, between Orange and Ann streets. All cement and steel; cheap as wood; cheaper than brick; lasts lifetime. I build sidewalks, garages, copings, steps, fences, silos, etc. Consult me for work of any kind. Wm. L. DeRosset. ja10-1t*

WANTED — POSITION AS BUTLER, chauffeur or butler and chauffeur combined. References furnished. Address Wm. H. Moore, 619 North Tenth street, city. ja10-1t*

THREE PINTS USOLINE, $1, AT Hall's Cash Pharmacy; free delivery. It's the kind your doctor wants. ja10-1t*

MONEY IN CIRCULATION — WHEN you pay money into the Rural Building and Loan Association you put money in circulation. It helps the banks, carpenters, brick masons, plumbers and business in general, and last but not least, yourself. Take shares in the 27th series of the Rural Building and Loan Association. New series, Saturday, February 6th, 1915. R. C. DeRosset, President; J. Holmes Davis, Vice-President; James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. ja10-3t

CASH TALKS—NO. 1, TO MEN—IF you send us your shirts, collars, cuffs, underwear, socks and handkerchiefs, you will receive 30 per cent. off. These prices only to apply when you send all the above articles, and only for the cash. One delivery; no "call backs." Do your talking on 'Phone 29. Wilmington Steam Laundry, 202 S. Front street. ja10-3t

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, CENtrally located, Southwestern exposure. Electric lights, use 'phone and bath. Convenient to select boarding house. 'Phone 1462-J. ja10-1t*

BLADES FOR GILLETTE RAZORS, sixty cents dozen. Why pay more? All orders filled promptly. A trial will convince you. L. W. Warrock, Wilmington, N. C. ja10-1t*

FOR SALE — HUP ROADSTER. WILL sell at bargain, if quick. 'Phone 1449-J, or write P. O. Box 414. ja10-1t*

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON SEVenth street, near Princess, for sale. Can be bought at a sacrifice, on account of owner leaving the city. See James and James, Inc., Southern Bldg. 'Phone 163. ja10-1t

FOR RENT — VERY DESIRABLE OFfice over Warren's Cigar store. About 20 by 40 feet floor space. Rents for $20.00 a month. See James and James, Inc., Southern Bldg., or 'Phone 163. ja10-1t

FOR RENT — ATTRACTIVE FIVE-room apartment in the Cape Fear Apartment House, corner Third and Church streets. Steam heat, water and sewerage paid. See James and James, Inc., Southern Bldg., or 'Phone 163. ja10-1t

A STEAM HEATED COMFORTABLE apartment, where you have artesian water, both hot and cold, two elevators and a dining room, is what you get in the splendid Carolina Apartment House at Market street and Fifth avenue. We have two apartments not rented. An apartment here is the maximum of comfort at the minimum cost. For full particulars, see J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ja10-2t

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN, $65 to $150 month. Government life jobs. Common education sufficient. Thousands vacancies yearly. Write immediately for schedule showing Winter-Spring examinations. Franklin Institute, Dept. 296-W, Rochester, N. Y. de20-su4t*

$65 TO $150 MONTH PAID WOMEN IN Government jobs. Wilmington examinations frequently. Common education sufficient. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 687-W, Rochester, N. Y. de20-su4t*

WANTED — SALESMAN EXPERIenced in any line, to sell general trade in small country towns of North Carolina. Unexcelled specialty proposition. Commission contract; $35 weekly for expenses. Crown Cider Company, 207 S. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.; Dept. J. ja3-su5t

FIVE BRIGHT, CAPABLE LADIES TO travel, demonstrate and sell dealers. $25 to $50 per week. Railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Co., Dept. 472, Omaha, Nebr. ja3-su5t*

FOR SALE — ONE FINE REGISTERED stallion, worth from $2,500 to $3,000, to be sold at public auction on January 30th, 1915, at Rose Hill, N. C. For pedigree and terms of sale, write A. R. Bland, Rose Hill, N. C. ja3-su4t*

A FULL LINE OF SHADE TREES, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes, N. C. 'Phone 5611. oc17-w,su-tf

THE DARLINGTON BRICK AND TILE Co., Darlington, S. C., are prepared to ship on one day's notice, our standard Society Hill brick, absolutely guaranteed to run seventy-five per cent. hard. There is no better brick. Send us your order. Quality and service. de 20-su-we-14t.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS ARE EASY to get. My free booklet H-1319 tells how. Examinations in this State soon. Write today—Now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. ja3-su-wed-17t

OFFICES FOR RENT IN ODD FELlows' Building, including lights, heat and janitor service. L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. de7,10-2t

EXPERT WORK OF ANY KIND, ANYwhere, any time! Typewriting, stenographic and notary work. Multigraph fac-simile letters. Commercial printing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting and Advertising Co. de31-tu,th,su-tf

FOR RENT — DESIRABLE 2-STORY residence, 505 Ann street. Delightful Southern exposure. Newly papered; new electric fixtures. Everything up-to-date. Reasonable terms. W. G. Whitehead. 'Phone 408-J or 229-J. de20-su-tf

WE JUST DID HAVE A HOLIDAY! We were rushed to death. Multigraph typewritten letters will keep you just as busy. Harriss Typewriting and Advertising Co. ja1-m,w,f,su-tf

FARMS — WE HAVE SEVERAL NICE farms for sale at bargain prices. Terms, easy. Brown Mercantile Co., Chadbourn, N. C. de20-su3t*

LOST — SETTER DOG; WHITE, WITH black spot eight inches in diameter midway of back. One black spot over right eye. Name "Jeff." $10.00 reward for return to S. P. Davis, Southport, N. C. ja7,9,10-3t*

YOUTH, 17, GOOD EDUCATION, WELL grounded in mathematics, seeks opportunity to learn a business. Pay a lesser consideration. Address "At Once" care Star. ja 9-2t

WANTED—BY QUIET AND RELIAble persons, two or three unfurnished rooms or cottage, by January 21. State particulars, including location and best terms for prompt rents. Address "Renter" care Star. ja 9-2t*

COUNTRY SAUSAGE — MADE FROM pure stall fed pig meat. Packed on the farm and postpaid, four pound package, one dollar. They are delicious. White Crest Farm, Newbern, N. C. ja8-4t*

ROOMS FOR STORAGE AT REASONable charges. See L. W. Moore, 123 Princess St. ja8-10-2t

NOTICE — ON AND AFTER JANUARY 8th, the Greenfield Mill will grind corn for toll for benefit of country people (from one to three bushels). We do not grind for commercial use. Greenfield Milling Co. ja6-5t*

IF YOU WISH TO EAT ALL THE year, buy some peas and hog jowl, or anything else in the grocery line. N. Humphrey, 'Phone 300, Fourth and Walnut streets. de20-tf

LOTS AT EAST WILMINGTON, N. C.— I have a number of lots well located at East Wilmington, for $125.00 each, on time, most any terms you want. See me early and get your choice before they are picked over. They are in both white and colored sections. T. A. Watson, Jr., Real Estate Broker, Room No. 3, Pythian Bldg., No. 208 Princess Street. ja3-8t

WANT TO SELL REAL ESTATE — IF you have any Real Estate to sell at a bargain, see me. I have several cash customers for bargains. T. A. Watson, Jr., Real Estate Broker, Room No. 3, Pythian Bldg., No. 208 Princess street. ja3-8t

CAPE FEAR BUILDING AND LOAN'S 4th series is still open for subscription. We are sure that a good many of our friends are still able to save something, in spite of the hard times, and feel that they can save as well in the Cape Fear B. and L. Association as any place. Cape Fear Building and Loan Association; C. W. Polvogt, President; T. A. Watson, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; I. W. Cooper, Vice-President. ja3-8t

NOTARY PUBLIC! ACCURACY GUARanteed. Meares Harriss. de31-tf

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT— In the heart of the business section, a modern store room will be leased to desirable tenant. This store makes the handsomest appearance in the city, and has appointments which would be ideal for jeweler, tailor, fine confectionery or handsome soda water establishment. All communications confidential. Address "Confidential," care Star. de25-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

We KEEP ALL THE LATEST MAGazines and newspapers in stock. Phone your orders to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. oct. 27-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

IF IT AS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

FOR RENT — HOUSE, 411 WALNUT, 10 rooms, water, sewerage and electric lights. Possession given at once. Apply 409 Walnut street. ja5-6t*

FOR RENT—SUNSET PARK, NEW 10-room house. Block from car line. Every city convenience. Steam heat will be installed if desired. Apply Fidelity, 14 Princess street; phone 312. de 16-tf

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